

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1934



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK
FOR COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, an American Quarterly Review, edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. \$5.00 a year.

SURVEY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, prepared under the direction of Charles P. Howland. Volumes for 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. \$5.00 each.

THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS (*annual*). An account of American Foreign Relations prepared by Walter Lippmann with the assistance of the research staff of the Council on Foreign Relations. Volumes for 1931, 1932 and 1933. \$3.00 each.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD (*annual*), edited by Walter H. Mallory. \$2.50.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1919-1932, by William L. Langer and Hamilton Fish Armstrong. \$5.00.

ORES AND INDUSTRY IN THE FAR EAST, by H. Foster Bain. \$3.00.

THE RECOVERY OF GERMANY, by James W. Angell. \$4.00.

EUROPE: THE WORLD'S BANKER, 1870-1914, by Herbert Feis. \$5.00.

DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, compiled by Ruth Savord. \$1.75.

FOREWORD

THE demand for the POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD has proved to be so widespread that it has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The Political Handbook is designed to meet this need for special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but in every case the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., who has most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the Political Handbook will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1934

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PURPOSE

The Council on Foreign Relations provides a continuous conference on the international aspects of America's political, economic, and financial problems. Its membership, limited in number, is made up of men of many professions.

The Council's round-table meetings and dinners for distinguished American and foreign guests afford an opportunity for discussion of the American attitude toward current international problems.

The Council is not a trade organization and has no connection with any political party.

The Council publishes the quarterly review, *FOREIGN AFFAIRS*, under the editorship of Hamilton Fish Armstrong. *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* has established itself as the most authoritative review dealing with international relations.

The Council also carries on a program of research. The research staff prepares an annual survey of the foreign relations of the United States under the editorship of Walter Lippmann, an annual political handbook of the world, edited by Walter H. Mallory, and individual volumes on special international questions.

At a meeting of societies engaged in the scientific study of international relations, held in London in 1929, the Council was designated as the "national center" for such organizations in the United States.

The Council maintains its own quarters at 45 East 65th Street, New York, where all its activities are centered and where its reference library is housed.

Officers

ELIHU ROOT

Honorary President

NORMAN H. DAVIS

Vice-President

WHITNEY H. SHEPARDSON

Treasurer

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

President

EDWIN F. GAY

Vice-President

ALLEN W. DULLES

Secretary

WALTER H. MALLORY

Executive Director

Directors

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG

ISAIAH BOWMAN

PAUL D. CRAVATH

JOHN W. DAVIS

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN

OTTO H. KAHN

R. C. LEFFINGWELL

WALTER LIPPMANN

GEORGE O. MAY

WESLEY C. MITCHELL

FRANK L. POLK

CLARENCE M. WOOLLEY

OWEN D. YOUNG

CONTENTS

ALBANIA	1	ITALY	101
ARGENTINA	2	JAPAN	105
AUSTRALIA	6	LATVIA	109
AUSTRIA	10	LEAGUE OF NATIONS . .	113
BELGIUM	14	LIBERIA	119
BOLIVIA	17	LITHUANIA	121
BRAZIL	19	LUXEMBURG	124
BULGARIA	22	MEXICO	126
CANADA	26	NETHERLANDS	128
CHILE	30	NEWFOUNDLAND	132
CHINA	33	NEW ZEALAND	133
COLOMBIA	37	NICARAGUA	135
COSTA RICA	39	NORWAY	137
CUBA	40	PANAMA	140
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	42	PARAGUAY	142
DENMARK	46	PERSIA	144
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . .	49	PERU	145
ECUADOR	50	POLAND	148
EGYPT	52	PORTUGAL	152
ESTONIA	55	RUMANIA	155
ETHIOPIA	57	RUSSIA	159
FINLAND	59	SALVADOR	165
FRANCE	62	SIAM	166
GERMANY	72	SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF	168
GREAT BRITAIN	76	SPAIN	171
GREECE	84	SWEDEN	175
GUATEMALA	86	SWITZERLAND	178
HAITI	87	TURKEY	182
HONDURAS	88	UNITED STATES	184
HUNGARY	90	URUGUAY	193
ICELAND	93	VATICAN CITY	196
INDIA	95	VENEZUELA	197
IRISH FREE STATE	99	YUGOSLAVIA	198
		OTHER COUNTRIES . . .	201

ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Area: 10,629 square miles

Population: 1,003,068 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Concentration

Appointed January 11, 1933

Premier

PANDELI EVANGJELI

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Election of November 11, 1932

Speaker: KOSTA KOTTA

Number of Members 58

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADER

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. Ahmed Zog, in 1924, headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly convened in August and amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Pandeli Evangjeli (Premier), Djafer Villa (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Vasil Aurami (Minister of Justice), Musa Juka (Minister of the Interior and of National Economy), Abdurahman Dibra (Minister of Finance), Dr. Mirash Ivanaj (Minister of Education), and Sander Saraçi (Minister of Public Works).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Besa	Independent.	Figiri Rusi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Official Gazette	Organ of Government.	Halil Machi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vatra	Independent.	Timo Dilo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokratia (Argirocastro)	Independent.	Xhevat Kollajxhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the <i>Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno</i> ; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Soc. An. Editr. "Mediterranea" (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazeta e Korces (Korcha)	Political.	Zhan Gorguzi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vatra e Rinis	Youth publication.	Vasil Xhaçka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bujqesia (monthly)	Agricultural.	Ministry of National Economy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Edukata e Re (monthly)	Teacher's.	Ministry of Education (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jurisprudenca (monthly)	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice (<i>Prop.</i>)
Minerva (monthly)	Literary.	Nebil Chika (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shekulli (monthly)	Scientific.	American-Albanian Vocational School Alumni (<i>Prop.</i>)

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 11,682,844 (1932 estimate)

President

GENERAL AUGUSTÍN P. JUSTO

Elected November 8, 1931. Assumed office February 20, 1932
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of November, 1931 (nine-year term;
renewed by thirds every three years).**

President: DR. JULIO A. ROCA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	14
Radical Antipersonalista	9
Independent Socialist	2
Progressive Democratic	2
Entre Rios Radical	2
Vacancies	1
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of November, 1931 (four-year term;
renewed by halves every two years).*

President: JUAN F. CAFFERATA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	54
Socialist	42
Radical Antipersonalista	17
Progressive Democratic	14
Independent Socialist	9
Entre Rios Radical	6
Liberals (Corrientes)	5
Provincial Defense (Tucuman)	3
Popular Party (Jujuy)	2
Vacancies	6

Total 158

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution occurred in Argentina in September, 1930, resulting in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen. A Provisional Government was formed on September 6, and Parliament was temporarily dissolved.

General elections were held on November 8, 1931, and the Radicals, who formerly supported Irigoyen, decided not to participate. Of the other groups the most important numerically divided into two camps, colloquially known as the "Concordancia" and the "Alianza." The Concordancia had no organic unity, but was the name applied to those who supported the candidacy of General Augustín P. Justo for president, namely, the National Democrats, whose presidential ticket was General Augustín P. Justo for president, and Dr. Julio A. Roca for vice-president, the Antipersonalist Radicals, whose ticket was General Justo for president and Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo for vice-president, and the Independent Socialists who supported Justo for president

and were prepared to vote for the vice-presidential candidate of the party supporting Justo which developed the most strength. The Concordancia, generally speaking, was friendly to the revolution of 1930.

The Alianza represented a formal alliance between the Socialists and the Progressive Democrats on a united platform and with joint presidential candidates in the persons of Dr. Lisandro de la Torre (Progressive Democrat) for president and Dr. Nicolás Repetto (Socialist) for vice-president. In general, the Alianza was critical towards the revolution of 1930; the Socialists in particular never endorsed the movement.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal, military and bankruptcy laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Luís Duhau (Minister of Agriculture), Rodolfo Moreno, Matias Sanchez Sorondo, Ramon J. Cárcano, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Ramon S. Castillo, José María Bustillo, Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon and Miguel Angel Cárcano.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo, Enrique S. Perez, Romulo S. Naon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Máximo Castro, Miguel Sussini, Aldo Cantoni and Alejandro Ruzo.

Note: One of the strongholds of Antipersonalist Radicalism is the province of Entre Rios. Prominent leaders of Antipersonalism in Entre Rios are Eduardo Laurencena, Francisco Mihura, Luis Etchvehere and Mariano G. Calvento.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reforms of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal contents. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; law of expropriation based on government appraisals of the soil; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; direct and progressive income tax; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance by labor against illness and against sickness and unemployment; old age pensions; indemnification of dismissed business employees when this is not due to any fault of theirs; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Dr. Nicolás Repetto, Drs. Adolfo and Enrique Dickman, Dr. Mario Bravo and Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Lisandro de la Torre, Dr. Juan José Díaz Arana, Julio R. Noble, Dr. Julio Gonzalez Iramain, Dr. Augusto Rodriguez, Dr. Luciano Molinas.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY: Opposes protective tariffs on articles of general consumption. Advocates direct taxes, a progressive income tax, and progressive taxes on rural properties; constitutional reforms enabling the removal of cabinet ministers by the Chamber of Deputies; separation of church and state; the breaking up of big estates; a national system of grain elevators; forty-hour week for laborers and a minimum wage; amplification of the payments received by workmen for accidents; indemnification on the basis of years of service of employes dismissed without cause; annual vacation with pay for labor; legal recognition of labor unions; gradual reduction of obligatory military service.

Leaders: Federico Pinedo (Minister of Finance), Augusto Bunge and Carlos Manacorda.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Before this Party decided not to take part in the election of November, 1931, it had nominated Marcelo Alvear and Dr. Adolfo Güemes candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency and had adopted a party platform. The latter included constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time, with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, Dr. Adolfo Güemes, Dr. Fernando Saguier, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario Guido, Dr. Roberto Parry, Dr. Victor Molina, Dr. Julio Borda and Dr. Carlos Noel.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Perneco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
		L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	Julio J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courier de la Plata	Independent.	René Patillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crítica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Independent; Conservative tendency; oldest evening daily in Buenos Aires.	Dr. Noberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; Conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad.	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; widely read; good news-service.	Luis Drago Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent.	Alberto Cordone (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Ángel L. Sojo (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) Ricardo M. Pereyra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	José Sciorda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
País (Cordoba)	National Democratic.	Arturo Hipolito (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Cordoba)	Catholic.	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Cordoba)	Radical.	Dr. Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent.	Luis Maria and Felipe Calle (<i>Eds.</i>)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra (Rosario)	Agrarian.	Esteban Piachanza (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Orden (Tucuman)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,629,940 (1933 census)

Governor-General

SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS

Assumed office January 22, 1931

Cabinet

United Australia Party

Reorganized October 6, 1933

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Six-year term: renewed by halves every three years.

President: PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	20
Labor (Federal Group)	8
United Country Party	5
Labor (Lang Group)	1
Independent	2

Total 36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of December 19, 1931; three-year term.

Speaker: GEORGE HUGH MACKAY
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	38
United Country Party	16
Labor (Federal Group)	14
Labor (Lang Group)	5
Independent	2

Total*. 75

*The 1933 census has shown that in future the House will consist of 74 members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. It includes Nationalists, members of the Australian Party, and six former Labor members, and, except on tariff matters, works in cooperation with the United Country Party, though there is no official affiliation. Its policy favors "sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated, and it will not raise difficulties to the efforts of the United Country Party to secure a revised constitution enabling the creation of new self-governing units within the Commonwealth. It stands for revision of the industrial and tariff systems, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial

conditions by State authorities. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister and Treasurer, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), J. G. Latham (Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Industry), Lieut-Col. T. W. White (Minister for Customs), Sir George Pearce (Minister for Defense), S. M. Bruce (formerly Prime Minister, now High Commissioner in London) and R. Archdale Parkhill (Postmaster General).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities. The United Country Party united with the United Australia Party during the 1931 elections to fight Labor. Owing to importance of the tariff following signing of Ottawa Agreement, its support of the present government is discriminating. It declined representation in the present cabinet when it refused the Customs portfolio for Dr. Page.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (leader of the Party, formerly Federal Treasurer) and Thomas Paterson (formerly Minister for Markets and Transport).

LABOR PARTY: The Labor Party was elected with the biggest majority on record in Federal politics in the election of 1929, but the disturbed economic condition of the country destroyed its unity within the first 18 months of its administration. A defeat in the House in November, 1931, resulted in the dissolution of Parliament and a general election which reduced the strength of the Party from 34 to 14 seats and led to the ascendancy of the United Australia Party. The Labor Party emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed an abnormally high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance. The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. Sir Isaac Isaacs, the present Governor-General, is the first Australian so appointed. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Leaders: J. H. Scullin (leader of the Party, formerly Prime Minister), Arthur Blakeley (formerly Minister for Home Affairs), F. M. Forde (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs) and J. Barnes (leader in the Senate).

LANG GROUP: Comprising one Senator and five members of the House of Representatives, the Lang Labor group is strongly opposed to Federal Labor,

and is recruited from the Left Wing of Labor in New South Wales under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) whose party was defeated in the New South Wales State elections in June, 1932. It has advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism.

Leaders: J. T. Lang (formerly Premier of New South Wales) (not Federal member) and J. A. Beasley (Federal leader, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	E. G. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Firmin McKinnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Standard (Brisbane)	Labor; evening paper.	F. Burke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) M. L. Reading (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) Roy L. Curthoys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Theodore Fink (<i>Dir.</i>) Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) S. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Baldwin (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Charles P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Nationalist; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. McCay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald . . . (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) C. Brunsdon Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Telegraph (Sydney)	Nationalist.	Associated Newspapers Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. Dunbabin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Australasian (weekly) (Melbourne)	Leading weekly of Australasia.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation in country districts.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Mulchinock (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. J. Prior (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Sir Joynton Smith (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Marien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Proprs.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Today (monthly) (Sydney)	National political, economic and literary review.	Errol G. Knox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (monthly). (Sydney)	Financial.	A. J. Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Life and Work . . . (Morpeth) (Quarterly)	Social, political and economic.	Rev. E. H. Burgmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political.	H. S. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-yearly)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia . . (Adelaide)	Independent; represents 42 South Australian county newspapers.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>) C. R. O'Reilly (<i>Secy.</i>)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane) . . .	Independent.	H. J. Manning (<i>Pres.</i>) A. E. Joseph (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston) . . .	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (<i>Pres.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne) . . .	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne) . .	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Secy.</i>)
The West Australian Provincial Press Association . . . (Perth)	Independent.	H. C. S. Colebath Northam (<i>Pres.</i>)
Australian Newspapers Cable Service (Sydney)	Independent.	Sun Newspapers, Ltd. and Herald & Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) Wilson & MacKinnon and John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Mgrs.</i>) E. P. M. Sheedy (<i>Ch.</i>)
Australian Press Association . (Sydney)	Independent.	T. M. Shakespeare (<i>Secy.</i>) E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Australian United Press, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent	
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney) . . .	Independent.	
Country Press Coöperative Co. of Australia, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	
N. S. W. Country Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	E. W. Brander (<i>Secy.</i>)

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Area: 32,369 square miles

Population: 6,534,481 (1923 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS (Christian Socialist)

Elected by Bundesversammlung, December 5, 1928, for four-year term; changed by the new Constitution of December, 1929, to six-year term. Reëlected, October 9, 1931, for four-year term *

Cabinet

Appointed May 20, 1932. Reorganized to form authoritative Government September 21, 1933

Chancellor

DR. ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS (Christian Socialist)
(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs, of War, of Public Safety, and of Agriculture)

PARLIAMENT

(Meeting of both Chambers: Bundesversammlung)

UPPER CHAMBER†
(Bundesrat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nationalrat)

No uniform date of election

Election of November 9, 1930 (for four years)

Speaker: Changes every half-year in alphabetical order of federal states

Speaker ‡: Vacant.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Christian Socialist	22	Social Democratic	72
Social Democratic	22	Christian Socialist	66
National Socialist	3	Agrarian League	10
Agrarian League	1	Pan-German	9
Pan-German	1	Heimatblock	8
Heimatblock	1		
Total	50	Total	165

† Members are designated by provincial Diets; has no legislative power; acts only in an advisory capacity to the Nationalrat, with the right to refer back all bills for a second consideration.

‡ All three Speakers resigned on March 4, 1933. With no Speaker to call a meeting the Parliament has practically been under adjournment. Meanwhile the country is being ruled by emergency Government decrees under wartime law of 1917.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political situation in Austria is at present in a state of transition. The Government is being supported by the Christian Socialists and the Heimatschutz (the former Heimatblock and its military organizations) which form the pillars of the Vaterlaendische Front. This Vaterlaendische Front, which

* Due to the economic crisis, and to save the cost of a general election, the Constitutional Amendment of December 1929 providing for a national referendum was waived and the election took place in Parliament as heretofore.

was organized by Chancellor Dr. Dollfuss, advocates an independent Austria based on Catholic and fascist principles and proposes a complete reorganization of the country's Constitution. In pursuing these aims it must stand against two fronts: (1) The Social Democrats who, although they no longer favor the idea of a union with the present Germany, still adhere to their definite Marxist program, and (2) the National Socialists, who are entirely under German control, follow the program of Hitler and advocate a close union with Germany. Although the Dollfuss Government enacted a decree by which the constantly growing National Socialist party was officially dissolved (the Communist party was dissolved at the same time), and all further propaganda prohibited it is evident that a considerable percentage of the population, especially in the Alpine districts, is still in favor of the Hitler movement in Austria.

The majority of Pan Germans have gone over to the National Socialists; the Agrarian League has formed the so-called "National Front," headed by former Vice Chancellor Winkler and former Minister Schumy, which, however, is of merely local importance.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents the labor classes. Strongest in Vienna, where it controls the municipal government. Everywhere founded on the trade unions. The revolt of July, 1927, showed the strength of the left wing of the party headed by Dr. Otto Bauer and his leaning to radical ideas. Demands separation of Church and State; opposes violent revolution. Has a strictly Marxist socialistic program, involving increasing revenue by direct taxation, including income taxes and higher luxury taxes; favors public works to reduce unemployment. Lays stress on wheat monopoly and program of agricultural development through partition of large estates; maintenance of laws guaranteeing tenants *vs.* landlords; social legislation, especially providing for insurance against old age; secular education; and socialization of industry, mines, banks, and trade. Emphasized particularly the maintenance of the war-time measures by which house rents in Austria were paid in the old crown currency (representing 1/14,000 of the former gold value) so that rents for houses or apartments were merely nominal. The absolute defense of this principle was the main Social Democratic plank, and to it they owed their success in elections in Vienna and other industrial towns. A compromise was finally made on this question and on July 15, 1929, a new rent law was passed marking the beginning of more normal housing conditions. At the annual conference of the Party held in October, 1929, it was agreed to demand internal disarmament, both of the Heimwehr and of the Schutzbund; and to support constitutional reforms, providing they do not include limitation of the franchise or the giving of exceptional powers to the President. At the last conference the Anschluss plank was officially dropped from the platform. The party is strongly against National Socialism and Fascism.

Leaders: Karl Seitz (Burgomaster of Vienna and member of Parliament), Dr. Otto Bauer (Parliamentary leader, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Karl Renner (formerly Chancellor, now Speaker of Lower Chamber), Karl Weigl (President, Labor Arbitration Chamber) and Dr. Robert Danneberg (member of Parliament).

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: Conservative; strongly Roman Catholic; its main strength is found among the property-owning classes, such as the devout peasantry and the middle and upper classes in the cities, also among Jewish and non-Jewish trades. The social reforms which it sponsors are mostly intended

to detach the working classes from agnosticism and Marxian socialism. The party adheres to federalist ideas; its organization is based on federal lines.

Leaders: Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss (Chancellor, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of War, Minister of Public Safety), Wilhelm Miklas (President of the Republic), Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg (Minister of Education, and of Justice), Dr. Anton Rintelen (Minister at Rome), Dr. Emanuel Weidenhoffer (formerly Minister of Finance), Karl Vaugoin (formerly Minister of War, former Chancellor), Dr. Karl Buresch (Minister of Finance, former Chancellor), Eduard Heini (former Minister of Trade and Commerce), Dr. Emmerich Czermak (former Minister of Education), Dr. Viktor Kienböck (President of the National Bank, former Minister of Finance), F. Stockinger (Minister of Trade and Commerce).

Provincial leaders: Dr. Rehrl (Salzburg), Dr. Stumpf (Tyrol), Dr. Ender (Vorarlberg — Minister for Constitutional Reform, former Chancellor) and Dr. Buresch (Lower Austria).

AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Represents the interests of the small landowners.

Leaders: Franz Winkler (formerly Vice-Chancellor and Minister without portfolio) and Franz Bachinger (formerly Minister of Interior).

PAN GERMAN PARTY: Represents chiefly the interests of the non-Socialist salary earners, is anti-clerical and favors union with Germany.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Schürff (former Minister of Justice), Dr. August Wotawa and Dr. Sepp Straffner (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Officially dissolved by the Government. Favors union with Germany, anti-Marxist, anti-Semitic, closely allied with the National Socialists of Germany.

Leaders: Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld (political leader in Austria), Moulin-Eckhard (commander of the troops) and Richard Suchenwirt (member of Federal Council).

HEIMATBLOCK: Conservative, fascist tendencies; adherents mainly recruited from the aristocracy and the conservative elements.

Leaders: Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg (formerly Minister of Interior), Emil Fey (Vice-Chancellor) and Richard Steidle.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Arbeiter Zeitung	Organ of Social Democratic Party; widest circulation of any party newspaper in Austria.	Dr. Oscar Pollak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Stunde	Independent, with Socialist leanings; mildly sensational.	Dr. Joseph Wirth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	An able, independent paper; the principal Austrian paper read abroad; advocates policies of liberalism and international conciliation.	Dr. Ernst Benedikt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Extrablatt .	Organ of the Agrarian Party.	Dr. Eugene Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal . .	Conservative; non-partisan with Heimatblock leanings; has notable foreign contributors; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	J. Lippowitz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . . .	Independent; moderately liberal democratic policy; represents financial and middle class interests; large circulation.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt . . .	Catholic.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Organ of Christian Socialist Party; conservative and strongly Roman Catholic; official mouthpiece of Executive Committee of Party.	Karl Weidlich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung .	Democratic with strong socialist leanings; evening paper.	Dr. Eugen Vogl and Paul Deutsch (<i>Eds.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten .	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Walter Petvaidic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Tag	Democratic; daily morning paper.	Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Dr. Parkraz Konckenhauser and Dr. Josef Reiter (<i>Eds.</i>)
Börse (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Gustav Stern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly) . . .	Independent; Socialist leanings; somewhat radical.	Maximilian Schreier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kapitalist (weekly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Karl Nowak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Walter Federn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Börsen Kurier (weekly)	Political and economic.	Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Sonn & Montags-Zeitung (weekly)	Independent Monday paper; Democratic.	Ernst Klebinder (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten (three times a month)	Economic.	Vienna Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>) Heinz Steinrück (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anschluss (monthly)	Political; organ of movement for union with Germany.	Oesterreichisch-Deutscher Volksbund (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kampf (monthly)	Political and economic; Socialist.	Julius Braunthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation und Staat (monthly) .	Political and scientific; organ of German minorities.	Baron F. V. Uxküll-Guillenband (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pan Europa (monthly) . . .	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)

Note: The organs of the National Socialist Party as well as all newspapers which tend to promote the National Socialist movement have been suppressed.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle .	Official.	Austrian Govt. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm . . .	Semi-official.	R. Wilhelm (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichterstatter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German correspondents.	Dr. Hans Hartmeyer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Verband der ausländischen Presse	Association of foreign correspondents.	Leo Salkind (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswärtigen Presse . .	Association of foreign correspondents.	Dr. Eugenia Moreale (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten	Association of correspondents of succession states and Austrian provinces.	Felix Schulz (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels

Area: 11,752 square miles

Population: 8,159,185 (1931 census)

Ruler

KING ALBERT

Ascended throne December 17, 1909

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic, Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties)

Appointed December 17, 1932

Premier

COUNT CHARLES DE BROQUEVILLE (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of December 4, 1932 (for four years)

President: E. DIGNEFFE (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholics (including Christian Democratic)	75
Socialist	65
Liberal	18
Frontist	1

Total 159

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of November 27, 1932 (for four years)

President: JULES PONCELET (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	79
Socialist	73
Liberal	24
Frontist	8
Communist	3

Total 187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party lines are much confused by conflicts over a national economy program, linguistic questions and social legislation, and to a less extent over national defense and education.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of several factions of different tendencies (Flemish Democrats and Agrarians, Walloon Democrats, Conservatives and Nationalists) held together by loyalty to Church, including a conservative right wing and a democratic left wing; represents middle classes and conservatives. In *foreign policy* stands for the peace treaties and reparations program and coöperation with the League of Nations; in *domestic policy*, for defense of Catholic Church interests, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, religious education in public schools, social reforms, adequate national defense, woman suffrage. (The Christian Democratic Party, which coöperates with the Catholic Party, is a Catholic working-class party, with a program of social reforms designed to draw Catholic workers away from the Socialist Party).

Leaders: M. Renkin (formerly Premier), Henri Jaspar (Minister of Finance), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), M. Heyman (formerly Minister of Industry), Count Charles de Broqueville (Premier), Vicomte Prosper

Poullet (Minister of Interior), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (Minister of Social Welfare), P. Segers (Senator, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs), M. Tschoffen (Minister of Colonies), M. Van Cauwelaert (Deputy, leader of Flemish movement), G. Sap (Minister of Agriculture), P. Van Isacker (Minister of Industry and Labor) and the Christian Democrats Cyrille van Overbergh (Senator) and Henri March (Deputy).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of two groups; Flemish and Walloon; anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, League of Nations, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, insurance companies and electrical plants; taxation of capital; representation of workers in industrial management; social and unemployment insurance; compulsory vocational education; government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers.

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Kamiel Huysmans (formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Marine, Posts, Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Jules Destrée (Deputy, formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Louis Piérard (Deputy) and Max Hallet (Vice-President of the Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anti-clerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade, the League of Nations and strong National defense.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Devèze (Minister of National Defense), Maurice Lippens (Minister of Public Instruction), Adolphe Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul-Emile Janson (Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones), F. Bovesse (formerly Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones) and O. Dierckx (Senator).

FRONTIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of country, and teaching in Flemish for children of Flemish parents. The right wing of the party leans toward Fascism.

Leader: Romsée (Deputy).

COMMUNIST PARTY: **Leader:** Deputy Jacquemotte.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS		
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenkoven (Eds.)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	G. Melot (Ed.)
Etoile Belge	Liberal; advocates free trade.	Paul Beaupain (Dir.)
Indépendance Belge	Liberal; diplomatic, economic and foreign news.	M. Koisher (Ed.)
La Gazette	Liberal.	Jules Frickx (Ed.)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (Dir.)
Moniteur	Official.	Belgian Government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Fernand Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Arthur Wauters (<i>Dir.</i>) August Dewinne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any paper in Belgium.	V. Rossci (<i>Prop.</i>) M. d'Arsac (<i>Ed.</i>)
XXe. Siècle.	Catholic; nationalistic.	Zwaenepoel (<i>Dir.</i>)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lloyd Anversois (Antwerp) . . .	Shipping and economic.	M. Mossly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>) F. de Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (<i>Dir.</i>) Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neptune (Antwerp)	Non-partisan, leading paper for shipping and market news.	Henri Drost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Charleroi	Liberal.	M. Chomé (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Journal de Charleroi	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi) . . .	Catholic.	H. J. Gobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent)	Liberal.	Paul Henen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Jos. Denujean (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels) . . .	Wide circulation.	L. J. De Thier (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège)	Liberal.	Desire Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Wallonie (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	H. Simonet (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Province de Namur (Namur)	Liberal.	Fr. Bovesse (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Essor Colonial (weekly)	Colonial questions.	
Revue Catholique (weekly)	Catholic.	van den Houte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels	Financial and economic.	George de Laveleye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Belge (monthly)	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly)	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and Auguste Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Flemish Party.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>) Jan Boon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)	Democratic; catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	M. Goris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Catholic, trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Van Menten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal; large local circulation.	J. Burton (<i>Dir.</i>) Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Schelde (Antwerp)	Flemish nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>) Herman Vos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksgazet (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish section of Socialist Party.	G. Eckelers (<i>Dir.</i>) Camille Huysmans (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Télégraphique Belge	Semi-official.	M. Olivier (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Association de la Presse Belge	Independent.	F. Fischer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	Maurice Liesenborghs (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)
 Area: 514,155 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)
 Population: 2,911,283 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. DANIEL SALAMANCA (Genuine Republican)
 Elected January 4, 1931
 Assumed office March 5, 1931, for four-year term

Cabinet

National Union (Liberal, Genuine Republican and Socialist
 Republican)
 Appointed November 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May, 1933

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)	
<i>(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)</i>		<i>(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)</i>	
<i>President:</i> JOSÉ LUIS TEJADA SORZANO (Liberal)		<i>President:</i> FRANZ TAMAYO (Genuine Republican)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	8	Genuine Republican	39
Genuine Republican	1	Liberal	22
Socialist Republican	1	Socialist Republican	7
Unseated	5	Independent	5
Vacant	1		
	<hr/>		
Total	16	Total	73

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Government of Hernando Siles was overthrown by revolution in June, 1930. A Military Junta headed by General Carlos Blanco Galindo took charge of the Executive Office.

Elections for Congress and for President were held in January 1931.

There was only one candidate for the Presidency — Dr. Daniel Salamanca, who received the unanimous support of all parties. Sr. Luis Tejada Sorzano was elected Vice-President.

In November, 1933, a "National Union" cabinet was formed and a Ministry of National Defense created to exist as long as war with Paraguay lasts. This ministry is headed by Gen. Blanco Galindo who was President of the Military Junta in 1930.

There are at present four political parties in Bolivia: Liberals, Genuine Republicans, Socialist Republican and Nationalists.

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. The *foreign policy* of this party favors peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tends toward conservatism in financial matters and has opposed the more inflationary measures which have been brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: José Luis Tejada Sorzano (Vice-President), Carlos Calvo (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Tomas Manuel Elio, Casto Rojas (Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (Minister to Chile), José Salinas (Minister of Public Works), Juan María Zalles, Juan Muñoz Reyes and José Melchor Cuadros (Senator).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocates recovery of Bolivian territory now under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocates freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Dr. Daniel Salamanca (President), Rafael de Ugarte (Minister of Government), José Maria Escalier, Carlos Victor Aramayo (Minister to Great Britain), Luis Calvo (Deputy), Joaquín Espada (Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (President, Chamber of Deputies).

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocates vigorous policy with respect to territory lost to Chile, and firm opposition to Paraguay's claims to the Chaco. Vigorously opposed non-aggression pact discussed in Washington. In *domestic policy* favors improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and is opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Bautista Saavedra (formerly President), Juan Manuel Saenz (Minister of Public Instruction), Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), David Alvestegui (Minister to Brazil), Eduardo Diez de Medina (formerly Minister to the United States), Gabriel Gosálvez and Pedro Zilveti Arce.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Rafael Taborga, José Antezana, Enrique Finot (Minister to the United States) and Fabian Vaca Chayez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria	Genuine Republican.	Julio Cesar Canelas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon	Genuine Republican.	Carlos Navarro (<i>Dir.</i>)
Republica	Personalist Republican.	Pedro Zilveti Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro

Area: 3,285,318 square miles

Population: 41,477,827 (1931 estimate)

Chief of Provisional Government

DR. GETULIO DORNELLAS VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow
of preceding administration

Cabinet

Appointed November 3, 1930. Reorganized several times since

CONSTITUENT CONGRESS*

(Assembléa Constituinte)

General election May 3, 1933, supplementary elections since

President: ANTONIO CARLOS (Partido Progressista)

The Constituent Congress convened on November 15, 1933. It is composed of 254 members — 214 elected, 40 appointed by labor, trade and professional groups. It will adopt a new constitution for Brazil and select a constitutional President.

*The Parliament (Congresso Nacional) was dissolved in 1930 by the revolutionary government.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th.

No national parties exist, in the true sense of the word. The União Civica Brasileira is composed of a group of state parties each with its own more or less defined program. Even within these parties open divergencies exist. In general, the pro-Government parties tend to favor more liberal programs than the opposition parties, and the northern states tend to be more radical than the southern.

Pro-Government Leaders: Dr. Getulio Vargas (Chief of the Provisional Government), Oswaldo Aranha (formerly Minister of Finance), Afranio de Mello Franco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Espirito Santo Cardoso (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Protogenes Guimarães (Minister of Marine), Juarez Tavora (Minister of Agriculture), José Americo de Almeida (Minister of Transportation), Washington Pires (Minister of Education and Public Health), Francisco Antunes Maciel (Minister of Justice), Joaquim Pedro Salgado (Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce), General Goes Monteiro, Flores da Cunha (Interventor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul), João Alberto (ex-Chief of Police of the Federal District) and Antonio Carlos (President of the Constituent Congress).

Opposition Leaders: Most of the leaders of the old Republican party (Washington Luis, Arturo Bernardes, Julio Prestes) are in exile or more or less complete retirement. Open opposition is now confined principally to a group of deputies in the Constituent Assembly; it is too early to classify any of them as leaders.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio de Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	Paulo Bittencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paulo Filho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent, liberal tendency.	E. Macedo Soares (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Old established paper; widely read.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Globo (evening)	Independent.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal	Independent; best-edited paper in Rio de Janeiro.	Sociedade Anonyma O Jornal (<i>Prop.</i>) Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Count Pereira Carneiro (<i>Prop.</i>) Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Felix Pacheco (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria	Liberal.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>) Milton Prates (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguarda	Independent.	Osias Motta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Bahia	Democratic.	Geraldo Rocha (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Dr. Pacheco de Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>) Altamirando Requião (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diario de Noticias	Democratic.	
(Bahia) (evening)		
Imparcial	Democratic.	Dr. Mario Monteiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Tarde	Conservative Republican.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Wenceslau Gallo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dia	Socialistic and Government.	Caio Machado (<i>Dir.</i>) Gonçalves da Motta (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(Curityba)		Acir Gurmarães (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo	Opposition.	Frederico Faria de Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Curityba, Paraná)		A. D. Magalhaes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	
(Minas Geraes)		
Diario da Manha	Liberal; strong supporter of provisional government; widely read in the city; publishes <i>Diario da Tarde</i> , and evening edition.	José de Sá (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diario de Pernambuco	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	José dos Anjos and Salvador Nigro (<i>Dir.s.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal de Recife	Independent.	Col. Luiz de Faria (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Philemon de Albuquerque (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) Romeu Medeiros (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		
Correio do Povo	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Viuva Caldes, Jr. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Porto Alegre)		
Federação	Organ of Partido Republicano Liberal; official gazette of State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Dr. Pedro Vergara (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Porto Alegre)		
Tribuna	Independent; founded in 1894.	Octavio Viega (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santos)		
Deutsche Zeitung	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony; in German.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Rudolf Peschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
(São Paulo) (afternoon)		
Diario da Noite	Independent; founded in 1924.	Dr. Oswaldo Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Laio Martins (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(São Paulo) (evening)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Aires Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Democratic; long-established and influential paper with largest circulation of any in Brazil.	Julio de Mesquita Filho (<i>Dir.</i>) Plinio Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population through- out southern Brazil; in Italian.	Angelo Poci and Augusto Goeta (<i>Eds.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Socialistic, independent tend- ency; large circulation.	Octaviano Alves de Lima (<i>Dir.</i>) Diogenes de Lemos Azevedo (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Independent.	Dr. Caspar Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Platea (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Independent.	Pedro Cunha (<i>Dir.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and finan- cial.	João Lima and Josias Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

União Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã.</i>
---	--------------	---

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,814 square miles

Population: 6,006,000 (1931 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

National Bloc

First appointed under premiership of Alexander Malinov,
June 29, 1931

Reorganized December 31, 1932

Premier

NICHOLAS MUSHANOV (Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

Election of June 21, 1931 (for four years)

President: ALEXANDER MALINOV (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Bloc (Agrarian — 73, Democratic — 43, National Liberal — 31, Radical — 9)	156
Democratic Entente (Liapchev Group — 38, Zankov Group — 23)	61
Macedonia Group	8
National Liberal (Smilov Group)	6
Social Democratic	5
National Agrarian Union	2
Agrarians in Opposition	2
Stambulov Group	2
Independent	2
Vacancies (caused by expulsion of Communists) . . .	30
Total	274

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL BLOC

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals, with a program similar to that of the Democratic Entente, but more progressive in tendency. It initiated and now leads the National Bloc.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov (President of the Sobranie, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicholas Mushanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gherghinov (Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers. Originally under the leadership of Draguiev, who went into opposition against agrarian government of Stambulski in 1919. In *foreign policy* favors accord with neighboring countries; in *domestic policy* favors wide land reforms, development of agriculture with state financial assistance to the farmers.

Leaders: D. Guitchev (Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (Minister of Agriculture), G. Jordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works), V. Dimov (Minister of Public Works) and N. Zahariev (formerly Vice-President of the Sobraneye).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov. It is now split into two groups. That led by G. Petrov is in opposition. He was followed by 9 other members of the Sobraneye.

Leaders: J. Cachakov (Minister of Justice), A. Boiadjev (Minister of Education).

RADICAL PARTY: Has advanced democratic reform tendencies. In *foreign policy* it follows the same line as the Democratic Entente; in *domestic policy* advocates direct participation in legislation by referendum, state aid to co-operative societies, benefits to the poor, woman suffrage.

Leaders: Stoyan Kostourkov (Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Ghenov and P. Denev (Deputies).

OPPOSITION PARTIES

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals. In *foreign policy* favors coöperation with the League of Nations and understanding and accord with neighboring states; in *domestic policy* stands for strictly constitutional base and advocates strengthening of state authority. In May, 1932, the party split into two groups. A. Zankov who favors more active interference of the state in economic affairs and a vigorous stand against communism, became the leader of the second group. He was joined by a group of National Liberals under Ch. Statev.

Leaders: (*Liapchev group*): Atanas Bourov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Vladimir Mollov (formerly Minister of Finance), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways), St. Mushanov; (*Zankov group*): Alexander Zankov (formerly Premier), Iv. Roussev (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), D. Christov (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

LABOR PARTY: Formed by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale, in touch with the Moscow organization, and which was suppressed in April, 1925. By a vote in Parliament on April 12, 1933, 30 out of its 31 representatives were expelled from the Sobraneye as Communists.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov. Was in coalition with the Democratic Entente during the last months of its office. In 1932 the late Premier Stambulov's followers separated from the Smilov group under the leadership of G. Iurtov and Iv. Angelov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

MACEDONIAN GROUP: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria. Advocates Macedonian autonomy and, in general, rights of Bulgarian minorities abroad, revision of peace treaties; opposed to Serbo-Bulgarian rapprochement.

Leaders: Dr. Stanishev and Kozma Georgieff.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party; has a moderate constitutional socialistic reform program; affiliated with the 2nd Internationale; favors equal political rights for men and women.

Leaders: Janko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians which seceded from the Agrarian Party and is now in opposition. It has 2 of the 77 agrarians in the Sobranje. It is led by former exiles now amnestied. Another group with 2 members in the Sobranje also seceded from the Agrarian Party in 1933. It is also in opposition.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanasov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Bulgarie	Semi-official government organ. In French.	Traiko Popov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulgarska Nezavissimost . .	Organ of Smilov group of National Liberals.	D. Rizov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokraticheski Zgovor . .	Organ of Liapchev group of Democratic Entente.	Chr. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokraticheski Zgovor . .	Organ of Zankov groups of Democratic Entente.	D. Pavlov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia	Organ of Macedonian National Committee.	
Mir	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	Ivan Peev-Plachkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narod	Organ of Socialist Party.	S. Ianev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nezavissimost	Organ of Petrov group of National Liberals.	P. Karchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pladne	Organ of dissident agrarian group.	I. Vulkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radikal	Organ of the Radical Party.	Minko Guenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Supports Liapchev group of Democratic Entente.	T. Kojukharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svolodna Retch	Independent; tends to support Zankov group.	Y. Metchkarov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trakia	Organ of Thracian refugees.	N. Petcannov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas .	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Supports Agrarian Party.	G. Shongov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zaria	Independent; sensational.	Chr. Stanchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zname	Organ of the Democratic Party, and as such the semi-official organ of National Bloc Government.	Dr. V. H. Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; a well-informed paper; tends to support Democratic Party.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zemledelsko Zname (thrice a week)	Organ of Agrarian Party.	St. Daskalov (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dobrudja (weekly)	Organ of Dobrudja Emigrants.	P. Gospodinov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly) .	Organ of military circles.	Iv. Stoichev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	G. Yurucov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zveno (fortnightly)	Political; Zankov group.	D. Kazassov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	S. Tannev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	Traiko Popov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction.	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	T. Christov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	B. Tachauer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,690,043 square miles

Population: 10,376,786 (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH

Cabinet

Conservative

Appointed August 7, 1930

Prime Minister

RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*As of January, 1934 (Nominated for life by
Governor-General in Council)*

Speaker: P. E. BLONDIN (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	51
Liberal	38
Vacancies	7
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Election of July 28, 1930 (for five years)

Speaker: GEORGE BLACK (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	137
Liberal	87
United Farmers of Alberta	10
Progressive	1
Labor	3
Liberal Progressive	3
Independent Labor	1
Independent	2
Vacancies	1

Total 245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Elected to office July 28, 1930, on a "Canada First" policy predicated upon protective tariffs adequate to safeguard home industries against competition of mass production or cheap labor of other countries. Demands reciprocal preferences in tariffs on mutually beneficial basis, even within the Empire. Partially revised Canadian tariff at special session of 1930 and regular session of 1931. Pledged to national old age pensions; to national highways; to maximum utilization of Canadian natural resources in Canada; to the fostering and development of agricultural and livestock and other basic industries; and to the coöperative economic development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Leaders: R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Sir George H. Perley (Minister without

portfolio), Arthur Meighen (Government Leader in Senate), Hugh Guthrie (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), E. N. Rhodes (Minister of Finance), H. H. Stevens (Minister of Trade and Commerce), R. J. Manion (Minister of Railways and Canals), R. C. Matthews (Minister of National Revenue), Arthur Sauvé (Postmaster-General), Colonel Murray MacLaren (Minister of Pensions and National Health), H. A. Stewart (Minister of Public Works), C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State), Colonel D. M. Sutherland (Minister of National Defense), Alfred Duranleau (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Thomas G. Murphy (Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs), Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General), W. A. Gordon (Minister of Labor, Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines) and Major Robert Weir (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party; emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth; stands for the protection of the rights of minorities and maintenance of constitutional principles and procedure in government; opposed to arbitrary and autocratic tendencies on the part of executives; supports and has been prominent in the enactment of social reform measures, such as old-age pensions; favors negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

The Liberal-Progressive Group is for all practical purposes merged with the Liberal Party.

Leaders: William Lyon Mackenzie King (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Raoul Dandurand (Leader in Senate), Ernest Lapointe (formerly Minister of Justice), J. L. Ralston (formerly Minister of National Defense), James Malcolm (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), P. J. A. Cardin (formerly Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Charles Stewart (formerly Minister of Interior), W. D. Euler (formerly Minister of National Revenue), Fernand Rinfret (formerly Secretary of State, now mayor of Montreal), Ian Mackenzie (formerly Minister of Pensions) and Vincent Massey (formerly Minister to the United States).

UNITED FARMERS PARTY OF ALBERTA: Advocates complete free trade, public ownership of all public utilities, abolition of the Senate, proportional representation. It is, generally speaking, anti-imperialistic.

Leaders: Robert Gardiner (Chairman of Party, Leader in House of Commons), E. J. Garland, G. G. Coote and William Irvine.

LABOR GROUP: Moderate socialist group. Favors collectivist legislation.

Leader: James S. Woodsworth.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist Parties; organised in August, 1932, platform adopted at National Convention, July, 1933; aims to unite all left-wing political groups in a nation-wide party on a broad socialist program.

Leaders: J. S. Woodsworth and Miss Agnes McPhail.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA		
Herald (evening) (Calgary)	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. H. Woods (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; liberal.	Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) John M. Imrie (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Evening Sun (evening) . . . (Vancouver)	Liberal.	R. J. Cromie (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vancouver Daily Province . . . (Vancouver)	Independent; conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Roy Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Colonist (Victoria) . . .	Conservative.	Matson Estate (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (Victoria) . . .	Liberal.	B. C. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
MANITOBA		
Sun (evening) (Brandon) . . .	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Graphic (evening) . . . (Portage la Prairie)	Independent; liberal.	Graphic Liberal Printing Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Tribune (evening) . . . (Winnipeg)	Independent, with conserva- tive leanings.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. L. MacTavish (<i>Ed.</i>)
Winnipeg Free Press . . . (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established paper with wide circulation.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer . . . (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established journal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
One Big Union Bulletin . . . (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Radical.	Winnipeg Central Labor Coun- cil (<i>Props.</i>)
Country Guide . . . (semi-monthly) (Winnipeg)	Independent.	The United Grain Growers, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) G. F. Chipman (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Telegraph-Journal . . . (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times-Globe . . . (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
NOVA SCOTIA		
Chronicle (Halifax) . . .	Liberal.	Hon. F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. W. Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Star . . . (Halifax)	Liberal.	The Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Harvey W. Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Halifax) . . .	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (evening) . . . (Halifax)	Conservative; evening edition of <i>Herald</i> .	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) Hiram Weir (<i>Ed.</i>)
ONTARIO		
Expositor (Brantford) . . .	Independent; liberal.	The Preston Family (<i>Props.</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (evening) . . . (Hamilton)	Independent; conservative; long-established paper.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Whig-Standard . . . (Kingston)	Independent.	Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Props.</i>) Rupert Davies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (London) . . .	Liberal.	Melville W. Rossie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (London) . . .	Independent; conservative; long-established morning and evening paper.	The Blackburn Family (<i>Prop.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Citizen (Ottawa) . . .	Liberal; morning and evening paper.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. A. Bowman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal (Ottawa) . . .	Conservative; morning and evening paper.	P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Droit . . . (Ottawa)	Independent; nationalist.	Edmond Cloutier (<i>Mgr.</i>) Charles Gautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (St. Catharines) . . .	Independent; conservative.	H. B. Burgoyne (<i>Prop.</i>) Harris Walsh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe (Toronto) . . .	Liberal; long-established paper.	The Jaffray Family (<i>Props.</i>) H. W. Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail and Empire . . . (Toronto)	Conservative; influential paper with large circulation.	I. W. Killam (<i>Prop.</i>) John Scott (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Star (evening) (Toronto)	Liberal; claims largest circulation of any English daily in Canada.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>) Joseph T. Clark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegram (evening) (Toronto)	Conservative.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) Charles Knowles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Post (weekly) . . (Toronto)	Financial.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Night (weekly) . . (Toronto)	Literary and economic.	B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Sun (weekly) (Toronto)	Independent farm journal.	E. H. Blake (<i>Pres.</i>)
Canadian Forum (monthly) . (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. F. White (<i>Ed.</i>)

QUEBEC

Canada (Montreal)	Liberal French daily.	Olivar Asselin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Devoir (Montreal)	Independent; nationalist.	Omer Héroux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette (Montreal)	Conservative; influential organ, specializing in commercial and financial news.	Hon. Smeaton White (<i>Prop.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Herald (evening) . (Montreal)	Montreal's oldest daily; established 1811.	C. R. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Star (evening) . . (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; largest circulation of any English daily in Montreal.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Albert R. Carman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patrie (Montreal)	Independent; in French.	Oswald Mayrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Presse (evening) (Montreal)	Independent; in French; claims largest circulation of any daily in Canada, French or English.	P. R. du Tremblay (<i>Pres.</i>)
Financial Times (weekly) . . (Montreal)	Independent.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly) (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; illustrated; large home circulation.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Fred Yorston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association (quarterly) (Montreal)	Economic and financial.	J. B. Bell and H. B. Henwood (<i>Eds.</i>)
Chronicle-Telegraph (Quebec)	Independent; established in 1764; in English.	Frank Carrel (<i>Prop.</i>) A. G. Penny (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Événement (Quebec)	Independent; in French.	J. H. Fortier (<i>Pres.</i>) J. E. Barnard (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action Catholique (Quebec)	Independent; in French.	Jules Dorion (<i>Dir.</i>)
Soleil (evening) (Quebec) . .	Liberal; in French.	J. C. Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal (weekly) (Quebec)	Conservative; in French.	Louis Francoeur (<i>Ed.</i>)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post (Regina)	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Proprs.</i>) D. B. Macrae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Regina)	Conservative.	C. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (Saskatoon)	Independent.	The Sifton Family (<i>Proprs.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (weekly) . (Saskatoon)	Independent farm paper.	P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ont.)	Association of newspaper publishers.	Lt. Col. Henri Gagnon (<i>Pres.</i>) J. F. B. Livesay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
---	--------------------------------------	---

CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 285,133 square miles

Population: 4,287,445 (1930 census)

President

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA (Moderate Socialist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office December 24, 1932 for six year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed December 24, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Renewed by halves every four years)

President: IGNACIO URRUTIA MANZANO (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	13
Conservative	10
Democratic	7
Liberal	6
Radical Socialist	4
Minor parties	5

Total 45

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Four year term)

President: GUSTAVO RIVERA BAEZA (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	37
Conservative	34
Liberal	21
Democratic	18
Radical Socialist	8
Minor parties	24

Total 142

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election on October 30, 1932, of a President and a complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the elections there were over 40 political parties and groups. Fifteen gained seats in the new Congress.

RADICAL PARTY: One of the historic parties of Chile which, under present conditions, pertains to the Right in politics. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. It stands for constitutional government and civil rights for all citizens as guaranteed by the laws of the country.

Leaders: Senator Octavio Señoret (President of the Party), Nicolas Marambio (Senator), Luis Alamos Barros (Senator), Pedro Aguirre Cerda (former Senator) and Armando Quezada Acharán (former President of Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Made up mainly of men of distinction and wealth. The party of the Catholic Church and the old land owning classes. The economic program of this party is based on individualism and free trade. A group of younger members recently have shown more liberal tendencies.

Leaders: Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections, Senator), Arturo Lyon Peña (ex-Senator), Rafael Luis Gumucio (Senator) and Horacio Walker (Senator).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections: the historic Liberals and the United Liberals. The factions have since united. The party pertains to the Right in Chilean politics, stands for constitutional government, civil guarantees, and is nationalistic in its policies.

Leaders: Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Javier Angel Figueroa Larraín (former President of the Supreme Court) and Enrique Zañartu Prieto (Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The Democratic Party has been subject to internal dissensions recently. Some of the members of the present Congress were elected as Democrats and some as members of the Democratic Party. The party has advocated extension of the suffrage, protection of national industries, and has championed the cause of the working classes. It stands for constitutional government, and under present conditions in Chile is regarded as one of the historic parties now closer to the Right than to the Left.

Leaders: Aquiles Concha (Senator), Fidel Estay (Senator), Virgilio Morales (Senator and former President of the party) and Felix Alegria G. (former President of the reorganized Democratic Party).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September 1931. Has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote; expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property; the social function of capital; condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group.

Leaders: Aurelio Nuñez Morgado (Senator), Eliseo Peña Villalon (ex-Cabinet Minister), Guillermo Azócar Alvarez (Senator), Humberto Arellano and Rolando Merino Reyes (Deputies).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties with their representation in the new Chamber of Deputies are: Social Republican, led by Enrique Bravo Ortiz, — 4; Agrarian — 4; Doctrinaire Liberal, led by Enrique O. Barbosa, — 3; Socialists — 2; Nueva Accion Publica (N.A.P.), led by Eugenio Matte Hurtado, — 2; Socialist Democrats — 2, Democratic Liberal — 1; Communist — 1; AGECH — 1; Independents — 4.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Non-political tabloid.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad.	Represents radical left parties; communistic tendencies.	E. Rojas Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Independent with progressive tendencies; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Clemente Diaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaiso edition)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ultimas Noticias (evening)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	News magazine.	Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista Chilena (monthly)	Political, historical, cultural.	Conrado Rios G. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; has no political affiliation; understood to be allied to nitrate interests.	Félix Nieto del Rio (<i>Dir.</i>) Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Discusion (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Conservative.	Fernando Silva M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Pacific Mail. (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; represents English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman A. Ingrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Total Area: 4,278,000 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 438,933,373 (1929 Maritime Customs estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

Chairman of State Council

LIN SEN

Designated as the head of the government for purposes of representation. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of thirty-two members.

Dependent from the State Council are the —

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Wang Ching-wei (Chairman) assisted in the executive work of the government by ten ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Hwang Shao-hsiung); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Wang Ching-wei (Acting)); Military Affairs (Minister, Ho Ying-ch'in); Navy (Minister, Chen Shao-k'uan); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); Industries (Minister, Chen Kung-po); Education (Minister, Wang Shih-chieh); Railways (Minister, Ku Meng-yu); Communications (Minister, Chu Chia-hwa); Justice (Minister, Lo Wen-kan); and by four subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Anti-Opium, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, and Famine Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (Chairman), assisted by standing committees on Codification, Foreign Relations, Finance, Economics, and Military Affairs; and three departments: the Secretariat, Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Compilation.

Judicial Yüan: Chu Cheng (Chairman), assisted by the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, and the Commission for the Discretionary Punishment of Officials.

Examination Yüan: Tai Ch'uan-hsien (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

* The government outlined was established by the Organic Law for the National Government of the Republic of China, adopted by the Central Political Council, and promulgated at Nanking on October 3, 1928, by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). This government is to function during the present period of "political tutelage" of the Chinese people. The authoritative bodies in the Central Kuomintang Party organization which controls the National Government are the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee, and the Central Political Council. A Standing Committee of the Central Political Council, consisting of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei and Hu Han-min, was created in 1932; but shortly afterward Gen. Chiang went to Hankow, Mr. Hu to Hongkong and Mr. Wang to Germany. The third meeting of the National Congress of the Kuomintang, from which these bodies derive their authority, took place from March 15 to 29, 1929. The period of "political tutelage" is limited to six years. At a plenary session of the Party in December 1932 it was decided to create a National People's Assembly in 1933, and a Constituent Assembly by popular vote in 1935.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, opposed to present status of China's international relations; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries, reorganizationists, and Communists.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Kuo-fu, Ku Meng-yü, Hu Han-min, and Chu Cheng. See also the personnel of the National Government.

REORGANIZATION GROUP (Left Wing of the Kuomintang): In *foreign policy*, desires abrogation of "unequal treaties" and immediate retrocession of foreign concessions, favors the suppression of imperialism and capitalism; in *domestic policy*, proposed the reorganization of the National Government as well as the Central Kuomintang Headquarters; repudiated the resolutions adopted by the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang; opposed General Chiang Kai-shek. Supported the unsuccessful attempt to establish a northern government at Peiping in 1930, and a "National" Government at Canton in 1931. The reorganization following the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek in December, 1931, may be regarded as a victory for this group.

Leaders: Wang Ching-wei, Ch'en Kung-po, Wang Fa-ch'in, Ku Meng-yü, and certain other members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang elected by the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang.

SOUTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (Canton): This group consists of Kuomintang leaders in Kwangtung; acts independently from Central Political Council of Nationalist Party at Nanking; wields power in its own territory independently from Central Government.

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive, this régime, with the assistance of the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition by disorganized partisans of the ejected NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, which had ruled the country prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and which was finally liquidated in 1933 with the North China political readjustments brought on by the invasion of Jehol and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. It is committed to observance of the Open Door, equal treatment of races, and Pan-Asiatic solidarity. Economically it appears to be tending towards a highly developed form of state capitalism. Japanese have taken a very active part in its administration and are said to be largely directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan.

COMMUNIST PARTY (officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet

Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program. Trying to regain a foothold in the Kuomintang.

Leaders: T'an P'ing-shan (Former Minister of the Interior of the Wuhan Government), Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung, Peng Teh-huai, Ho Lung and Ch'en Tu-hsiu (General Secretary of Party; now under arrest).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Owned and operated by the Kuomintang Central Headquarters.
Hsin Chin Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Canton Gazette . . .	Semi-official organ of the government; in English.	Chen Yik-sun and Lee Kuo-kong (<i>Eds.</i>)
Min Kuo Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Huang Chi-lu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Canton)		
Ai Kuo Pao . . .	Independent.	Chu Tsung-chou (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Chefoo)		
Chefoo Daily News . . .	Independent; British.	James McMullan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chefoo)		
Chung Shen Pao (Chefoo) . .	Kuomintang.	Ting Hsun-chu (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . .	Japanese; in English.	Y. Takayanagi (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Dairen)		G. W. Gorman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Pao (Foochow) . . .	Japanese.	T. Nakasone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fu Chien Min Kuo Jih Pao .	Kuomintang.	Kao Pai-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Foochow)		
Central China Post . . .	British	Archibald Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Chungshan Erh Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Ai Yu-ying (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Hankow Herald . . .	Kuomintang.	Carl Tseo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsing Wen Pao . . .	Commercial.	Feng Tso-hsuan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Wuhan Erh Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Hsiao Yo-shu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Great Northern . . .	Japanese paper; in Chinese.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin) .	Japanese.	Omori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	S. Tanaka (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
The International (Harbin) . .	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	Chang Fu-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin) . . .	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	G. N. Shipkoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong) . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . .	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
South China Morning Post . .	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Telegraph (Hong Kong) . .	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po . . .	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Wah Tsz Yat Po . . .	Independent.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun . .	Japanese.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . . .	Japanese; printed in Chinese language.	H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Pao (Mukden) . . .	Manchukuo government organ.	Kung Chih-hao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping) . .	Kuomintang.	Shen Yin-mo (<i>Pub.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping) . .	French.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peiping Chronicle (Peiping) .	Kuomintang.	W. Sheldon Ridge (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Shih Chieh Jih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	Cheng Chi-an (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	Chang Han-ju (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
China Critic (Shanghai) (weekly)	Chinese; independent; in English.	D. K. Lieu (<i>Advisory Ed.</i>)
China Press (Shanghai)	Chinese; independent.	Kwei Chung-shu (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
China Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Weekly Review (Shanghai)	American; pro-Chinese.	Ho Hsi-ya, Pan K'eng-pi and Chang Chu-ping (<i>Eds.</i>)
Chinese Economic Journal (Shanghai) (monthly)	Economic; in English.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Republic (Shanghai) (weekly)	Kuomintang; in English.	Chinese Ministry of Industry (<i>Pub.</i>)
Current Events (Shanghai) (monthly)	Independent.	Edward Bing-Shuey Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung	German.	T. K. Chen and T. T. Li (<i>Eds.</i>)
Eastern Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Max Simon-Eberhardt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered; pro-Japanese.	Ch'en Ching-han (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Shanghai	French.	George Bronson Rea (<i>Prop.</i>)
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British.	C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
People's Tribune (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American.	Edwin Haward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Japanese.	Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times	British.	Carl Crow (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria	Russian.	T. O. Thackrey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	K. Tomonaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao (Swatow)	Independent.	A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao (Swatow)	Kuomintang.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily Mail (Tientsin)	British.	Chang Chu-p'ing and Ch'en Ching-han (<i>Eds.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American.	Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times (Tientsin)	British.	Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Chan Chieh-mok (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent; affiliated with Shanghai Shun Pao.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao)	Kuomintang.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Santo Shimpō (Tsingtao)	Japanese registered.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao)	Independent; British owned.	Liu Shou-jung (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency	Kuomintang.	Edward Bing-Shuey Li (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Min	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Wen	Chinese.	Hu Lin (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Manchukuo News Service	Manchukuo government.	N. Oya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha	Japanese.	M. Yokota (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Rengo	Japanese.	R. Kametani (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters	British.	C. J. Chancellor (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean	German.	J. Plaut (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass	Russian.	S. Slepach (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	American.	J. R. Morris (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá

Area: 447,536 square miles

Population: 7,851,000 (1928 census)

President

DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA (Liberal)

Elected February 9, 1930; assumed office August 7, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Reorganized September 21, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1931 (for four years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative (of whom 3 have voted with Liberals)	31
Liberal	25
Total	56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of May, 1933 (for two years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	70
Conservative	48
Total	118

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberal Party accepts the Constitution now in force, which was enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886, but opposes the interference of the Church in politics. The Party is committed to social legislation.

Leaders: Alfonso López (Chairman of Party and presidential candidate for 1934), Gabriel Turbay (Minister of Government), Eduardo Santos (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, owner of *El Tiempo*), Carlos Lozano y Lozano (Representative), Jorge Eliécer Gaitán (Representative and leader of the left wing of the Party) and Luis Cano (Senator, owner of *El Espectador*).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and universal suffrage; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: General Pedro J. Borrío (Representative), Guillermo Valencia (Presidential candidate in 1930), Augusto Ramírez Moreno (Representative), Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Mariano Ospina Perez and Laureano Gómez (Senators).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Nacional	Liberal.	Benjamín Silva Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Mundo al Día (evening) . . .	Liberal; tabloid in form.	Arturo Manrique (<i>Prop.</i>)
Pais	Conservative.	Mario Fernández de Soto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nacion (Barranquilla) (morning)	Independent.	B. Acosta Polo and M. Gonzalez Martinez (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Prensa (Barranquilla) (morning)	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deber (Bucaramanga) (evening)	Conservative.	Juan C. Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia (Bucaramanga) (morning)	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correo del Cauca (Cali)	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Relator (Cali) (evening)	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Diario de la Costa (Cartagena)	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mercurio (Cartegena)	Independent.	Lazaro Espinosa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Comentarios (Cúcuta)	Liberal.	Joaquín Hernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
Trabajo (Cúcuta) (evening)	Liberal.	Carlos Julio Rosas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Manizales)	Conservative.	Aquilino Villegas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz de Caldas (Manizales) (evening)	Liberal.	Eudoro Galarza Ossa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Colombiano (Medellín)	Conservative.	Fernando Gomez Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Defensa (evening) (Medellín)	Conservative.	Navarro Ospina (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario	Liberal.	Emilio Jaramillo and Emiro Mejía (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Heraldo de Antioquia (Medellín)	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberal (weekly) (Cali)	Liberal.	Camilo Barrera Vargas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz Catolica (weekly) (Cali)	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bodegon (weekly) (Cartagena)	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 527,690 (1932 estimate)

President

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ OREAMUNO (Republican National)
Elected February 14, 1932; assumed office May 8, 1932, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Republican National
Appointed May 10, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1932 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: ARTURO VOLIO (Republican National)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican National, Ricardista) . . .	24
Opposition (Castristas and Carlistas)	18
Independent	1
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

Congressional elections to fill 21 seats will be held in February, 1934. Due to this being a by-election, party lines fall at present more or less into pro-Administration (Ricardistas) and anti-Administration or Opposition. In the latter group are the Castristas and Carlistas. Independent groups and probably the Communist Party may also put forward candidates.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica . . .	Independent but favors Administration; widely read.	Ricardo Castro Beeche and Joaquín Vargas Coto (<i>Eds.</i>)
Hora	Independent.	José Marín Cañas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrás (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Independent; widely read.	Otilio Ulate and José María Pinaud (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly) .	Independent.	Jorge R. Carazo García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Herald (Port Limón) (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Published by Jamaican Negroes. Robert Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Censor (weekly)	Independent.	Carlos Mora P. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Repertorio Americano	Literary.	Joaquín García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Correo Nacional (bi-weekly) .	Catholic.	Luis Cortín (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Renacimiento (bi-weekly) . .	Independent.	Ale. J. Bonilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rican Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 3,962,344 (1931 census)

Provisional President

DR. RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN

Took oath of office September 10, 1933

Cabinet

Adherents of revolutionary junta that overthrew provisional government of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes

Appointed September 12, 1933

PARLIAMENT *

(Congreso)

Dissolved on August 28, 1933, by Provisional President de Cespedes

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of November 1, 1932 (nine-year term;
renewed in part every three years)*

President: ALBERTO BARRERAS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	24
Conservative	6
Popular	4

Total 34

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Representantes)

*Election of November 1, 1932 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: DR. RAFAEL GUAS INCLÁN (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	60
Conservative	58
Popular	9

Total 127

* As constituted prior to dissolution in August, 1933. The present provisional government has stated that it will call a constitutional convention in April, 1934, to revise the Constitution before holding the next general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During 1933 a revolution broke out in Cuba resulting in the overthrow of the Constitutional government of General Machado. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes became Provisional President. He dissolved Parliament. In September, 1933, a second outbreak occurred and Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin was designated Chief Executive by a group of five commissioners (of which he was one) who assumed control of the national government. As a revolutionary measure all active political parties (Liberal, Conservative, Popular) were ordered dissolved by a decree on September 19, 1933. There are several revolutionary factions but they have not yet formed themselves into parties. The present leaders in the Provisional Government include: Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling (Secretary of State), Col. Manuel Despaigne (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Luis F. de Almagro (Secretary of Justice), Dr. Antonio Guiteras (Secretary of Interior

and War), Dr. Carlos J. Finlay (Secretary of Sanitation), Dr. Manuel Costales Latatú (Secretary of Education) and Miguel A. Fernandez de Velazco (Secretary of Communications).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora	Independent.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Alma Mater	Government organ.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
American News	English language daily.	J. T. Wilford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Carteles	Independent.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Comercio	Independent; financial and commercial.	Alfredo Santiago (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent, oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony; large circulation.	Nicholas Rivero, Jr., and José I. Rivero (<i>Dirs. and Eds.</i>)
Evening Telegram	English language afternoon daily.	Havana Post (<i>Prop.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; leading English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	W. A. Wieland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	Alberto Alemany (<i>Dir.</i>)
Karetas	Independent.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Karicatos	Independent.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Pais-Excelsior	Afternoon daily newspaper.	Alfredo Hornedo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Social	Independent.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Voz	Independent.	Carlos W. Garrido (<i>Dir.</i>)
Camagueyano (Camaguey)	Independent.	Walfredo Rodriguez Blanca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	B. Rumbant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	Florencio C. Veliz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adelante (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	Eduardo Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticias (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	E. Gonzalez Manet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Semana (weekly)	Weekly graphic.	Sergio Carbó (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (monthly)	Spanish-English mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
Par (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers.	R. M. de Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)
Area: 54,207 square miles
Population: 14,915,500 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK

Elected by Revolutionary Assembly November 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920 and May 12, 1927, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, Czechoslovak National Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties. Appointed October 29, 1932

Premier

JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of October 27, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)
(Eight-year term)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)
(Six-year term)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

Speaker: FRANTIŠEK STANĚK (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	24
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20
Czechoslovak National Socialist	16
Communist	15
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	13
German Social Democratic	11
German Agrarian League	9
Slovak People's Catholic	9
Czechoslovak National Democratic	8
German Christian Socialist	8
Hungarian Christian Socialist	6
Czechoslovak Trades	6
National League	1
Vacancies*	4
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	46
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	44
Czechoslovak National Socialist	33
Communist	28
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	25
German Social Democratic	21
Slovak People's Catholic	19
German Agrarian League	16
Czechoslovak National Democratic	13
Czechoslovak Trades	12
Hungarian Christian Socialist	12
German Christian Socialist	11
National League	3
Independents	2
Vacancies*	15

Total 300

*The National German Socialist Labor (4 senators and 8 deputies) and the German National (7 deputies) Parties were dissolved by the Government in October, 1933.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors land reform and distribution, and protective tariff on agricultural products. The strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Jan Malypetr (Premier), František Staněk (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. Milan Hodža (Minister of Agriculture), František Udržal (formerly Premier), Bohumír Bradáč (Minister of Defense), Dr. Juraj Slávik (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. V. Šrobár (formerly Minister of Education), Václav Donát, Josef Vraný, František Mašata, Rudolf Beran and Dr. Josef Černý.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Railways), Dr. Alfred Meissner (Minister of Justice), A. Srba (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Lev Winter (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Education), Dr. F. Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber), F. Tomášek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), J. Stivín.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, lower ranks of state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Beneš (Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the younger leaders of former Realist Party of President Masaryk), Václav Klobáček (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Alois Tučný, Frant. Zeminová and Dr. Klapka.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Leaders of controlling group: Antonín Zápotocký and Klem. Gottwald.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life and promotion of interests of high clergy and lower classes.

Leaders: Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Chairman of Party, Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostál (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. Nosek (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Boh. Stašek, Bedřich Bezděk, Dr. M. Mičura and Josef Šamalik.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Chairman of Party, Minister of Social Welfare), Fanni Blatný, Ernst Gruenzer, Theodor Hackenberg, Wenzel Jaksch, Hans Jokl and Dr. K. Heller.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance and administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak peasant interests.

Leaders: P. Andrej Hlinka (Chairman of Party), Dr. J. Buday, Dr. Martin Sokol, Karol Fidor, Dr. Karol Mederly, Dr. Gejza Fritz, Dr. J. Kovalík and Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health).

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians. Members of this group also represent in Parliament the German Labor and Agricultural Party.

Leaders: F. Peterle (Chairman of Party), Prof. F. Spina (Minister of Public Health), Leonhard Kaizer, Dr. Franz Hodina, Fr. Windirsch, W. Zierhut, J. Luksch.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Developed from the Young Czech Party, which before the war united people of all classes in the beginning of the political movement for Czechoslovak independence. Represents Czech nationalism and conservatism as opposed to socialism; supported largely by Czech industrialists, business men, and state employees. In *foreign policy*, opposes recognition of Soviet Russia and advocates a strong military defense system.

Leaders: Dr. Karel Kramár (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Matoušek (Minister of Commerce), Dr. R. Fischer, Dr. Milan Ivanka, Dr. Fr. Hodáč, Dr. Fr. Lukavský, Dr. A. Stůla, Vilém Votruba, Fr. Ježek.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists. Originated in 1920 by division from Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; followers mostly among middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders: Rudolf Mlčoch (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Railways), Jos. V. Najman (formerly Minister of Railways), František Horák and Bohuš Kianička.

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A conservative Catholic party vigorously representing Hungarian minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Jan Eszterházy (Chairman of Party), G. Szüllö, Jan Dobranský and Dr. Tibor Neumann.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: K. Hilgenreiner (Chairman of Party), Dr. K. Petersilka, Prof. R. Mayr-Harting (formerly Minister of Justice), and Dr. Rudolf Ritter.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Small, strongly nationalistic party of J. Stříbrný who separated from the Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.

Leader: Jiří Stříbrný (formerly Minister of Railways).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak National Socialist Party	Václav Křofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Landpost	Organ of German Agrarian League	Bruno Böhmer (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper.	Alb. Wesselski (<i>Ed.</i>) Ferd. Deml (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Rev. B. Stašek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; conservative.	Antonín Pimper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Dr. Josef Janda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	J. V. Najman (<i>Dir.</i>) A. P. Kalina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Organ of National League.	Jiří Stříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Prager Presse	Semi-official; in German.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tagblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. S. Blau (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Ernst Rychnovsky (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pražské Noviny	Government organ.	Jos. St. Hevera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudý Večerník	Organ of Communist Party.	V. Kopecký (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Wilh. Niessner (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Emil Strauss (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Josef Vraný (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	K. Sidor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	K. Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>) Eduard Bass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	M. Zamykal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Semi-official; political, economic, literary; in English.	Dr. J. Kraus (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary; in French.	Georges Marot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centralnaja Europa (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary; in Russian.	Dr. J. Papoušek (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,590,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X
Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)
Appointed April 29, 1929

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

*Election of September 13, 1932**

Speaker: JENSEN-KLEIS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	28
Social Democratic	27
Conservative	13
Radical	7
Faroe Islands Home Rule party	1
—	—
Total	76

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of November 16, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	62
Liberal	39
Conservative	27
Radical	14
Justice League	4
Communist	2
Slesvig	1
—	—

*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total 149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Minister of Finance), A. Lewinsky (Upper Chamber), F. J. Borgbjerg (Minister of Education), Frederik Andersen (Chairman of Party), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Social Affairs), Hans Rasmussen (Speaker of Lower Chamber) and Alsing Andersen (Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and discharge League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bi-cameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: O. Krag (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Thomas Madsen-Mygdal (formerly Premier), Jensen-Kleis (Speaker of Upper Chamber), H. Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber), I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works) and S. Brorson (formerly Minister of Defense).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment; defends the state church and Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: Christmas Möller, P. Korsgaard and V. Pürschel (Lower Chamber), and Axel B. Lange (Upper Chamber).

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of compulsory military service; stands for religious freedom; seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (Minister of Justice, formerly Premier), J. Veistrup (Upper Chamber), Niels Frederiksen (Lower Chamber), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion.

Leader: Dr. A. Dam.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

Leaders: Axel Larsen and Munch-Petersen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: Dr. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Chr. Gulmann, Anders Vigen, and Sv. Poulsen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheder	Conservative.	Nic. Blaedel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; conservative.	Chr. Holt, Edw. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	V. Koppel and N. Hasager (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Carl Andersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	F. Jordan, T. Lassen (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	Schiøtz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Ejbye Ernst (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jyllandsposten	Conservative.	H. H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jydske Tidende	Conservative.	Helge Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kolding)		
Fyns Stiftstidende	Conservative.	M. C. H. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Tidende	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . .	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . .	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin . . .	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Tilskueren (monthly) . . .	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Pressmen's Association.	K. Eskelund (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	A. Worsøe-Andersen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Renters-Havas-Wolf group.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo
Area: 19,332 square miles
Population: 1,200,000 (1932 estimate)

President

GENERAL RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA
Assumed office August 16, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last election May 16, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL

The Senado is composed of 12 members, one for each province, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: GEN. MIGUEL ANGEL ROCA

The Cámara is composed of 33 members, one for each 30,000 of population, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. During the latter part of 1931 President Trujillo and his associates proceeded with the organization of a new party which adopted the name "Dominicano," with the President himself as its chief. All members of the government and many government employees and private citizens enrolled. No other party is maintained within the Republic and most of the opposition leaders have retired from public life.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listín Diario	Government affiliation; influential, long-established paper.	Arturo J. Pellerano Sardá (<i>Dir.</i>)
Opinión	Government affiliation; popular and influential.	Alvaro Alvarez D. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Información (Santiago) . . .	Government affiliation.	Rafael César Tolentino (<i>Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,500,000 (1931 estimate)

President

JOSÉ MARÍA VELASCO IBARRA (Liberal Radical)

Elected December 14-15, 1933

Cabinet

Liberal Radical

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Inaugurated August 10, 1932

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election held in May, 1932 (four year term)

President: DR. JOSÉ VICENTE TRUJILLO

Number of members 32

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election held in May, 1932 (two year term)

President: DR. GUILLERMO RAMOS

Number of members 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government, during which the Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly of 57 members which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President of the Republic. Dr. Ayora resigned as President on August 24, 1931. Elections were held in October, 1931, but Sr. Neptalí Bonifaz, who received the largest number of votes, was disqualified by Congress. Uprisings followed, but new elections were held on October 30 and 31, 1932, and the Liberal Candidate, Juan Martinez Mera, was declared elected. After President Mera had been in office less than a year, he became strongly opposed by Congress and his own party (Liberal) refused to support him. He was impeached and removed from office in October, 1933. New elections were held in December, 1933, resulting in the election of Velasco Ibarra, who received approximately 90 percent of all the votes cast. President Ibarra received strong Conservative support, but he has stated that he would maintain the standards of the Liberal faction. It will be seen that the programs of the two principal political parties are similar in most respects.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws, in which emphasis is placed on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective

tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders: Dr. José Peralta, J. Modesto Larrea Jijón and Dr. Jorge Villagómez Yépez.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations. The Party presented Manuel Sotomayor y Luna as presidential candidate in the October, 1932, elections.

Leaders: Manuel Sotomayor y Luna and Jacinto Jijón Caamaño.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Debate	Conservative.	Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>)
Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globo (Bahía de Caraquez)	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Crónica (Cuenca)	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca)	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telégrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo)	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Razon (Riobamba)	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato) (weekly)	Independent.	Nicholas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 14,217,864 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FUAD I

Succeeded as Sultan, October 9, 1917; proclaimed King,
March 15, 1922

Cabinet

Coalition (Shaabists, Ittehadists and Independents)
Appointed September 27, 1933

Premier

ABDEL FATTAH YEHIA PASHA (Shaab Party)

PARLIAMENT (Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of June 11, 1931 (ten-year term; re-
newed by halves every five years)*

President: YEHIA IBRAHIM PASHA
(Unionist Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	35
Unionist (Ittehad)	25
National (Watani)	1
Independents	39
—	—
Total	100

LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)

Election of May and June, 1931 (for five years)

President: TEWFIK RIFAAT PASHA
(Popular Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	88
Unionist (Ittehad)	38
National (Watani)	8
Independents	15
Vacant	1
—	—
Total	150

When Parliament met in January, 1930, Adly Yeghen Pasha's ministry resigned in favor of a Wafd ministry, headed by Mustapha Nahas Pasha, which held office until June 19, 1930, when it was succeeded by the ministry of Ismail Sidky Pasha.

The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved by Royal Rescript on October 23, 1930, when the new Constitution of Egypt was proclaimed by King Fuad. This Constitution provided that the Senate should henceforth consist of 100 members (three-fifths to be appointed by the king and two-fifths elected by popular vote), and that the Chamber of Deputies should henceforth consist of 150 members. It also provided that parliamentary elections should be held within three months of the date of the Decree of Dissolution and that the new Parliament should meet within four months thereof. Parliamentary elections were held under the new electoral law in the form of first-degree elections on May 14, 16, and 18, 1931, for the choosing of electoral delegates followed by

the second-degree election on June 1, 1931, for the election by the electoral delegates of members of the Chamber of Deputies. The new Parliament, the first convened since the adjournment of Parliament on June 19, 1930, and its subsequent dissolution on October 23, 1930, was opened on June 20, 1931, when the new Constitution entered into force, and was adjourned on July 21, 1931. It is notable that the Wafd, which was represented by 107 out of 121 Senators and 215 out of 235 Deputies in the last Parliament, is unrepresented in the present Parliament.

Ismail Sidky Pasha resigned on September 21, 1933, and his cabinet was succeeded by a ministry formed by Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha, who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs in Sidky Pasha's ministry up to January 4, 1933, when he resigned. The political color of the new cabinet is, ostensibly, a coalition of Ittihadists and Shaabists, but it is not yet clear whether the Shaab Party intends to support the ministry.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

POPULAR PARTY (Shaab): Organized in December, 1930, by Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists and politicians. Advocates Egypt's complete independence and the maintenance of sovereignty over the Sudan; an agreement with the British Government on points reserved, and the carrying out of that agreement in a way which will guarantee amicable relations between the two countries; abolition of the capitulations, the maintenance of amity between natives and foreigners, and the strengthening of friendly relations which will help continue mutual confidence between Egypt and the other powers and the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations. Supports the 1930 Constitution which accords greater power to the Crown than the Constitution of 1923.

Leader: Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (Premier).

UNIONIST PARTY (Ittehad): Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitutionals or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but makes an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown and is distinguished, like the Shaab Party, by its support of the 1930 Constitution.

Leaders: Yehia Ibrahim Pasha (President of the Party, President of the Senate), Hilmy Issa Pasha (Minister of Education), Sayed Pasha Abou Ali, and Ahmad Aly Pasha (Minister of Justice).

NATIONAL PARTY (Watani): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said and Fikry Abaza.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaglul Pasha, one of Egypt's modern statesmen, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the War. It is representative of nationalist aspirations and is supported by a great body of Egyptians. Announces that it will work for complete independence amicably, without hatred or animosities, that it will safeguard the old Constitution, and cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers in general, and Great Britain in particular. The Wafd has refused to recognize the new Constitution and new electoral law and its participation in the elections of May and June, 1931, was limited to appeals to the electorate to boycott the elections.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid, Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi and Ahmed Maher Eff. (formerly Minister of Education).

SAADI WAFD PARTY: Better known as the dissident Wafd, was formed in the autumn of 1932, by a number of the less extreme Wafdist, dissatisfied with what they alleged to be the intransigent impractical policy of Nahas Pasha. The Party refuses generally to make its participation in a Cabinet contingent, as the Wafd, upon the restoration of the Constitution of 1923 and the old electoral law, while contemplating the revision of the Constitution of 1930 after new elections.

Leaders: Aly Shamsy Pasha, Hamid el Bassil Pasha and Affi Bey.

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by aristocrats and intellectuals. Has favored negotiating with Great Britain to obtain independence of Egypt and Sudan gradually. In general pursues a policy of moderation. The party took no part in the election of December, 1929, thus throwing entire responsibility for possible rejection of the treaty with Great Britain on the Wafdist. On April 1, 1931, it concluded a pact with the Wafd to boycott the elections, to refuse adherence to the new Constitution and new electoral law under which the elections were held, and to refuse the acceptance of any treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Sidky Pasha. The pact between the two parties has now lapsed.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Mohamed Aly Pasha, Ahmed Bey Abdel Gaffar, Mahmud Abdel Razeq Pasha, and Gafaar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahram	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Bey (<i>Prop.</i>)
Al Balagh	Dissident Wafdist journal; widely read.	Abdel Kader Hamza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Bassir	Mainly commercial.	Charles Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Gihad	Wafd.	Tewfik Diab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent, conservative; in English.	P. Harding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Affi Riad Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Props.</i>)
Shaab	Organ of Popular Party.	Khalil D. Tabit Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party.	Mahomed Zaki Abdel Kader (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Greek, liberal; in Greek.	Hefny Bey Mahmoud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette	Greek, liberal; in English.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Alexandria)	Independent, liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Alexandria)		
La Réforme	French daily.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Alexandria)		
Bourse Egyptienne	Independent; in French.	André de Launois (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cairo and Alexandria)		
Goha (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in French; pro-Wafdist; able satiric review.	M. Daumanil (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,400 square miles

Population: 1,124,000 (1933 estimate)

State Head

KONSTANTIN PÄTS (Agrarian)

Under new Constitution elections will be held in 1934 for a five-year term

Cabinet

Non-Partisan

Appointed October 21, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Riigikogu)

Election of May 21-23, 1932*

President: KARL EINBUND (Agrarian)

Parties	Representation
Settlers	23
Agrarian	19
National Center	17
Socialist	22
National Minorities (Russian — 5, German-Swedish Bloc — 3)	8
Radical Labor Party	3
Non-party (former members of National Center Party — 5, Radical Labor Party — 3)	8
Total	100

*The Estonian War Veterans presented amendments to the Estonian Constitution in the fall of 1933. They were adopted by a public referendum. Under the new Constitution, which comes into effect on January 25, 1934, the number of members of the Assembly will be reduced to 50. Elections for a term of 4 years will be held in 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SETTLERS PARTY: Represents the interests of peasants who have received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: Oskar Köster (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Rudolf Penno (Assistant President of the State Assembly) and Jakob Loosalu (Secretary of the State Assembly).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners; the most conservative Party in the Estonian State Assembly; favors moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves.

Leaders: Konstantin Päts (Head of State, Head of Provisional Government, 1918-19), Jaan Teemant (formerly Head of State), Karl Einbund (formerly President of the State Assembly and Head of State).

NATIONAL CENTER PARTY: Formed by fusion of the former Populist, Labor, Christian Nationalist and House Owners Parties; consists of the four above

mentioned groups; Populist group represents business and professional circles in the towns; Labor group represents non-socialist working class and radical intellectual circles; Christian Nationalist group represents the church; House Owners group represents the interests of city holders of property.

Leaders: Populist group: Jaan Tõnisson (formerly Head of State, formerly President of the State Assembly), August Kerem (formerly Assistant President of the State Assembly, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Defense and Minister of Communications); *Labor group:* Tõnis Kalbus (formerly Assistant President of the State Assembly, and Minister of Justice and Interior); *Christian Nationalist group:* Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Education and Minister of Foreign Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents working class interests and trade unions; has two wings and a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2nd Internationale.

Leaders: Karl Ast (Assistant President of State Assembly, formerly Minister of Information); *right wing:* August Rei (formerly Head of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Estonian Constituent Assembly), Aleksander Oinas (formerly State Comptroller, Minister of Interior, and Minister of Communications); *left wing:* Leopold Johanson (formerly Minister of Communications and Minister of Education and Public Welfare), Erich Joonas and Nigol Andresen.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represents the interests of the Russian minority.

Leader: Ivan Gorshkov.

GERMAN-SWEDISH BLOC: Represents nationalist and cultural interests of German and Swedish minorities in Estonia.

Leaders: Germans: Carl Schilling, *Swedes:* Mathias Vesterblom.

RADICAL LABOR PARTY: Initial number of its representatives in the State Assembly was five; later two declared themselves as non-party; represents most radical socialist views in the country; favors 3rd Internationale.

Leader: Priidik Kroos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kaja	Organ of Agrarian Party.	A. Tupits and H. Oidermann (Eds.)
Maaleht	Organ of Settlers Party.	J. Loosalu (Prop.) E. Treufeldt (Ed.)
Päevaleht	Independent, favoring National Center Party.	T. E. Kirjastus Ühisus (Prop.) G. E. Luiga (Ed.)
Rahva Sõna	Organ of Socialist Party.	E. Joonas (Ed.)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of German Minority.	A. de Vries (Ed.)
Vaba Maa	Organ of Labor Group of National Center Party.	E. Laaman (Ed.)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz (Ed.)
Võitlus	Organ of War Veterans.	K. Jalakas and A. Klassman (Eds.)
Postimees (Tartu-Dorpat)	Organ of Populist Group of National Center Party.	J. Tõnisson and O. Mänd (Eds.)
Bank of Estonia Economic Bulletin (monthly)	Economic and financial.	V. Poom (Ed.)
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Statistics (Prop.) A. Tooms (Ed.)
Kaubandus-Tööstrus-Koja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bulletin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	H. Anto (Ed.)

ETHIOPIA

Capital: Addis Ababa

Area: 400,000 square miles (estimate)

Population: 7,500,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE I

Prince Regent, 1916. Crowned King Regent, October 7, 1928

Ascended throne as Emperor, April 2, 1930

Crowned Emperor, November 2, 1930

The government of Ethiopia was an absolute monarchy until July 16, 1931, when the Emperor voluntarily granted the country a constitution, creating a parliament. Parliament is theoretically elective, but the country is not yet articulate in choice of representatives, who are appointed by the Emperor. The Emperor also appoints the Ministers of State who hold office at his pleasure. Party government has not yet developed

Premier

The Emperor is his own Prime Minister

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

The Imperial Council is divided into three groups: (1) The Supreme Council of the Empire consisting of the Emperor and two princes. Matters of confidential nature, of primary State importance, of interest to the Emperor and the royal family personally are considered by the Supreme Council. (2) The Council of Imperial Advisers consisting of ten members. It deliberates, alone or with the Supreme Council, on State matters of less than imperial and capital importance. It is also asked for opinion in major State matters. (3) Officers of the Imperial Court who personally and otherwise directly serve the Emperor and his family. They include Privy Seal, Chief Secretary, Chamberlain, Guard Commander and the two directors of the Imperial press.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament, first opened on November 3, 1931, is modelled after foreign bicameral legislative bodies. The upper chamber, Senate, consists of 27 members, with a President and a Secretary. Its members are chosen from the leading hereditary provincial chiefs. The lower house, Chamber of Deputies, is planned to consist of about 40 members, not yet definitely limited, chosen from lesser military officers and minor provincial leaders. Parliament meets annually, from October to May. About half of the total membership of each chamber is changed each session. Office tenure is at the Emperor's pleasure and turnover is rapid in order to educate the Ethiopians for legislative duties. Parliament is considered non-partisan. Appointment is assumed to involve loyalty to the dynasty. It works out legislative details under Imperial suggestion and control.

PRESS

<i>Name of paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aethiopika Nea (weekly) . .	Independent; in Greek; carries news and items of interest to Greek colony.	Paulos Vriennios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Aimero (weekly)	Official; in Amharic; summarizes world news; carries weekly report of Bank of Ethiopia.	Owned and controlled by the Government.
Berhanena Salem (weekly) .	Official; in Amharic; the principal Imperial organ for notices, decrees, laws, news and educational articles.	Owned and controlled by the Emperor.
Il Notiziario (fortnightly) .	Reputedly published under official Italian auspices; intended for local Italian Colony; in Italian.	Mr. Cerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Courrier d'Ethiopie (weekly)	Independent; in French; carries general and local news and educational articles; French ownership.	L. de Robillard (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
L'Ethiopie Commerciale . . (weekly)	Independent; in French; founded in 1932; commercial news; Greek ownership.	Christos Sakellarides (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

In the absence of party government, the freedom of the press is extensive. It avoids politics and criticism of the ruling class. All papers are published in the capital city.

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 149,903 square miles

Population: 3,667,067 (1930 estimate)

President

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD

Elected February 16, 1931

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian, National Coalition, National Progressive and Swedish People's Parties)

Appointed December 14, 1932

Premier

TOIVO MIKAEL KIVIMÄKI (National Progressive Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1933 (for three years)

Speaker: KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	78
Agrarian	53
Swedish People's	21
National Coalition	18
Patriotic National Movement	14
National Progressive	11
Small Farmers	3
People's	2
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class; advocates reduction of armaments; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: K. Harvala (Chairman of Party), K. H. Wiik (Secretary of Party), Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier, Chairman of Diet group), Prof. Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Hannes Ryömä (formerly Minister of Finance), Väinö Hupli (formerly Minister of Commerce), Väinö Hakkila (Second Speaker of the Diet, formerly Minister of Justice), Väinö Vuolijoki (Minister at Oslo), Matti Paasivuori and Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Ministers).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A centre party representing agricultural interests and opposing both conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: P. V. Heikkinen (Chairman of Party), Dr. J. E. Sunila (formerly Premier), Kyösti Kallio (Speaker of Parliament, formerly Premier), E. M. Tarkkanen (Chairman of Diet group), K. A. Lohi (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Lauri Kr. Relander (formerly President), Prof. K. T. Jutila (Minister of Agriculture).

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Eric v. Rettig (Chairman of Party), R. Colliander (Secretary of Party), Prof. Ragnar E. Furuholm (formerly Assistant Minister of Finance), Erik von Frenckell, Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Diet group, formerly Minister of the Interior), E. J. Serlachius (Minister of Justice).

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Prof. K. Haataja (Chairman of Party), U. V. Halminen (Secretary of Party), T. Junnila (Chairman of Diet group), Erkki Kuokkanen (formerly Minister of Interior), P. Pennanen (formerly Assistant Minister of Agriculture), J. K. Paasikivi (formerly Premier), Prof. Kyösti Järvinen (formerly Minister of Finance).

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Radically nationalistic with strong fascist tendencies constituting the extreme right in the Diet and representing especially the younger conservative and nationalistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement. Party uniform: black shirt and blue tie.

Leaders: Vihtori Kosola (Chairman of Party), Rev. R. Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Party), Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet group), Prof. B. Sundström, Rev. K. R. Kares, Lieutenant-Colonel P. O. Susitaival.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Dr. Oskari Mantere (Chairman of Party, Minister of Education, formerly Premier), Prof. Kaarlo J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), T. M. Kivimäki (Premier), Prof. A. K. Cajander (formerly Premier), B. Sarlin (Chairman of Diet group), Eljas Erkkö (formerly Minister without Portfolio).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: Yrjö H. Kesti (Chairman of Party), E. Rytinki.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland.

Leaders: Y. Hautala (Chairman of Party), H. Niskanen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	Arne Somersalo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Eljas Erkkö (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalhti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	S. J. Pentti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	Einar Holmberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	Urho Toivola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	E. Tikkanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	Eero A. Vuori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	Jaakko Vainio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic. In Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; Agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyn- ninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Emil Stavenhagen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial. In English.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary. In Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhielm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic. In English.	Alex Matson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic. In English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,834,923 (1931 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Radical and Radical Socialist, French Socialist, Republican Democratic and Social, Democratic Left, Radical Left, Republican Union Left, Republicans and Republican Socialist)

Appointed November 27, 1933

Premier

CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS (Radical Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

*Elections to December, 1932 (nine-year term;
renewed by thirds every three years)*

Speaker: JULES JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Left	168
Republican Union	65
Democratic and Radical Union	29
Socialist	16
Republican Left	13
Right (Royalist and Bonapartist)	5
Belonging to no group	17
Total	313
Total authorized by law	314

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Elections of May 8, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: FERNAND BOUISSON (Socialist)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical and Radical Socialist	160
Socialist	129
Radical Left	49
Republican-Democratic Union	38
Independent Left	37
Republican Centre	35
Left Republicans	29
Republican Socialist and French Socialist	29
Republican Social	18
Popular Democratic	16
Communist	10
Social Action	7
Belonging to no group	15
Independent	14
Not inscribed	24

Total 610

Total authorized by law 614

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Groups coincide with parties only when a party has parliamentary strength sufficient to enable it to form a group of its own. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican National Alliance (leading factor of the republican federation). The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. There is also an organization of members "belonging to no group," which enjoys all of the privileges of the regular groups with respect to voting by proxy and obtaining assignments to committees, and which sometimes facilitates the formation of ministries through making available qualified men without party connections.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), comprising in the Senate the group of the Democratic Left, and in the Chamber the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Socialists and French Socialists, but excluding the Communists; and the *Right Centre* (formerly called Bloc National), comprising in the Senate the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, and in the Chamber the Republican-Democratic Union, the Democratic and Social Action, the Popular Democrats, the Left Republicans, the Independents, and some Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a role similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large composing the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign and colonial policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public

utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reinforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, has opposed diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and favors reinforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Herriot (Deputy, President of Party, formerly Premier); **Senators** — Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Th. Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Marine, formerly Premier), Maurice Sarraut (formerly President of Party), René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice), Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader in Senate), Justin Godart (formerly Minister of Health), M. Dalbiez (formerly Minister of Liberated Regions) and René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor).

Deputies — C. Chautemps (Premier), A. Berthod, Yvon Delbos (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), André Hesse (formerly Minister of Colonies), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), A. Durafour (formerly Minister of Labor), Léon Archimbaud, L. Lamoureux (Minister for Colonies), Julien Durand (formerly Minister of Commerce), Pierre Cot (Minister of the Air), J. Mistler (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), M. Albert Dalimier (formerly Minister of Colonies), G. Bonnet (Minister of Finance), Edouard Daladier (Minister of War), M. J. Paganon (Minister for Public Works), M. Marchandeau (Minister for Budget), André Marie, Paul Elbel and Leon Meyer (formerly Minister of Merchant Marine).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. Unlike other similar European Socialist parties, such as the Belgian Socialist Party, it is unwilling to share responsibility by participation of Ministers in a coalition government. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; opposes relations with the Vatican; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a militia system; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants.

Since the Socialist Congress of October, 1933, a split has occurred in the party

and a new party has been formed under the name of "Parti Socialiste de France." The leaders of this group are Pierre Renaudel, Compère Morel, Adrien Marguet, Alexandre Varenne, Montagnon and Marcel Déat.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (floor leader), Vincent Auriol (formerly floor leader), Fernand Bouisson (Speaker of Lower Chamber, first Socialist elected to this office), Frossard; *Senators* — Reboul, Morizet, Betoulle; *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski, Longuet and Paul Faure.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: A small party, organized nationally, opportunistic in policy and intermediary between the Radicals and Socialists, more nearly approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics; founded by Briand and Viviani when they refused to accept the unification of the two French Socialist parties after the Amsterdam Congress in 1905; in *foreign policy*, favors League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany; in *domestic policy*, favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Anatole de Monzie (Minister of Education); *Senators* — Louis Soulié, M. Violette; *Deputies* — Emile Faure, Pierre Vienot, André Breton and Bibié.

RIGHT CENTRE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE: A federation rather than a party. In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce or industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: Senators — Alexandre Millerand (formerly President), M. Hervey; *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), Ed. de Warren.

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in 1920, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, argues for secularism with religious freedom; anti-socialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes.

Corresponds in Chamber to Left Republicans, Democratic and Social Action, and Radical Left; in Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier, formerly President of the Republic), P. E. Flandin (President of Party); *Senators* — M. Ratier, Louis Barthou (formerly Minister of War), Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Justice), Henri Chéron (formerly Minister of Finance and Budget), Charles Chaumet; *Deputies* — L. Baréty (Vice-President of Party), Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance) and Robert Thoumyre.

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized; agitates

in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of state.

Leaders: Outside Parliament — Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

COMMUNISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920, and well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign affairs*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Deputies — Doriot (floor leader), Renaud Jean, Peri; *Outside Parliament* — Marcel Cachin, M. Marrane, André Marty.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 63).

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 64).

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC UNION: Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief element of the Right Centre, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), François de Wendel, Georges Bonnefous (formerly Minister of Commerce), Blaisot (formerly Minister of Public Health), Taittinger, Ybarnegaray, Edouard Soulier.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in October, 1930, by dissident faction of the Republican Federation. In *foreign policy*, advocates a firm nationalist attitude; in *domestic policy*, favors the strengthening of the authority of the government.

Leaders: George Pernot and Cautru (Deputies).

LEFT REPUBLICANS: Left wing of the Right Centre; opportunist moderate conservative group, progressive in tendency, collaborating in support of any

government which is not socialistic, pacifist, or anti-clerical; advocates conciliatory foreign policy; supports secular laws. Corresponds to Senate group of Republican Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flandin (formerly Minister of Finance), François Piétri (formerly Minister of Budget), Sibille, and Bonnevey (formerly Minister of Justice).

RADICAL LEFT: An opportunist group tending to support Radicals and Radical Socialists and oppose Socialists; less anti-clerical, favoring diplomatic relations with the Vatican, while opposing reestablishment of Church; for secular laws; supports Locarno treaties. Corresponds to Senate groups of Democratic Left and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Laurent Eynac (Minister of Commerce), Germain-Martin (formerly Minister of Finance), Charles Daniélou (formerly Minister of Health), Mallarmé (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Henry Paté, Morinaud.

INDEPENDENT LEFT: An opportunist group, formerly of Radical, Socialist, and no-party factions.

Leaders: J. Montigny, Raymond Patenotre, Fernand Laurent, Henry Torres, and Guy la Chambre (Undersecretary for War).

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A Right Centre group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions with Alsatian clericals (corresponding to German Centre Party); represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader) and Champetier de Ribes (formerly Minister of Pensions).

REPUBLICAN CENTRE GROUP: Following the failure of a large number of Left Republicans to observe party discipline and vote against the Herriot Government in June 1932, M. Tardieu formed this new political group.

Leaders: André Tardieu (formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), Louis Rollin (formerly Minister of Commerce), Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance), Marcel Heraud, Achille Fould, Désiré Ferry, and Jean Fabry.

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST GROUP: A mildly socialist subordinate group; moderately anti-clerical, believing in separation of Church and State but also in maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican; opportunistic in politics, allied with centre rather than with left.

Leaders: P. Forgeot (formerly Minister of Public Works), Pierre Appell (Undersecretary for Public Works) and Emile Borel (formerly Minister of Marine).

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 65).

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 66).

NO GROUP and INDEPENDENTS: Georges Mandel, Franklin Bouillon, Frot, Reibel, Jacques Stern, Scapini.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber, and groups more lasting because the Senate is reelected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program.)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: Name used for Democratic, Radical, and Radical Socialist Left group. Constitutes almost half of Senate and forms the Left (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), corresponding to Chamber groups of Radicals and Radical Socialists, and Radical Left.

Leaders: Theodore Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Dr. Gallet (formerly Minister of Pensions), Lucien Saint Justin Godard, Caillaux, Bérenger, Abr. Schrameck, Léon Perrier (formerly Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Marine), Gaston Menier, René Renoult, Daniel-Vincent, Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate) and Henry Cheron (formerly Minister of Finance).

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief Right Centre group; opponents of Radicals and Socialists, corresponding to left Republican, Republican-Democratic Left, Democratic Left, and Republican-Democratic Union groups of Chamber; not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard de Wendel, Gen. Bourgeois, Eccard, Japy.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist Radical Centre group, seated to right of Left Republican group, but actually more leftist in opinion; corresponds to Left Radical group of Chamber.

Leaders: Raoul Péret (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Barthou (formerly Minister of War, formerly Premier), Paul Strauss, James Hennessy, Le Troquer.

REPUBLICAN LEFT: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leader: M. Hervey (floor leader).

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Reboul (floor leader), Betoulle, Morizet, Auray, Cadot.

RIGHT: Composed of five Royalists; ultra-conservative and aristocratic.

Leaders: Marquis de Dion and de Baudry d'Asson.

NO GROUP: Pierre Laval (formerly Premier), Henry de Jouvenel (formerly Minister of Public Instruction) and Joseph Paul-Boncour (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Comte de Blois.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française	Royalist; placed in Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras, J. Bainville (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Ami du Peuple	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism, and larger newspapers; aims to reach working classes by a price of 10 centimes.	Jacques Roujon (<i>Dir.</i>) Jacques Ditte, Martin Mamy (<i>Eds.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aujourd'hui	Independent.	Paul Levy (<i>Dir.</i>) Lucien Corpechot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avenir (merged with <i>L'Eclair</i>)	Conservative right.	Odin (<i>Dir.</i>) Tricart, Graveron (<i>Eds.</i>)
Comoedia	Theater, art and literature.	Gabriel Boissy and Jean de Rovera (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Croix	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Canon Franc Bertoye, Jean Guiraud (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical; Left Block.	Gaboriau (<i>Dir.</i>) Albert Milhaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; with- out clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro	Conservative right; special- izes in Paris News.	Comte de St. Aulaire (<i>Dir.</i>) Abel Hermant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	Eugène Lautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Humanité	Communist.	Marcel Cachin, Doriot (<i>Eds.</i>)
Information	Independent, largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>) Fernand de Brinon (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conserva- tive; Republican; large cir- culation.	M. Louis-Dreyfus (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Fabry (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>)
Jour	Independent; moderate right tendencies.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal	Independent, moderate, with- out marked political tend- ency; pro-Government; semi-official; has large cir- culation.	Group headed by Agence Havas (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>) Paul Erio (<i>Dir.</i>) Raoul Barthe, de Marcillac, St. Brice (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal des Débats	Republican centre, moderate liberal; literary and intel- lectual; an independent influential paper; semi-offi- cial; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle . . .	Independent; represents pro- ductive industry.	Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative right; Na- tional Block; Bonapartist tendencies.	Désiré Ferry (<i>Dir.</i>) de Nolva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favored National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-offi- cial.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne and Georges Abric (<i>Eds.</i>)
Notre Temps	Radical Socialist.	Pfeiffer (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Luchaire (<i>Ed.</i>)
Œuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Raud (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ordre	Right Centre.	Emile Buré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left centre tendency.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) Gabriel Perreux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Paris-Soir	Independent; moderate left centre tendency.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) Sauerwein (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	G. de Marsilly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	Patenotre (<i>Prop.</i>) R. Gast (<i>Dir.</i>) Albert Mallet (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation; Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) Coudy (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Elie Bois, Jullien (<i>Eds.</i>) Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Lebas (<i>Adm.</i>) Léon Blum (<i>Dir.</i>)
Quotidien	Radical Socialist.	Jean Hennessy (<i>Prop.</i>)
République	Organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; established in 1929.	Emile Roche (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Lange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; Protestant influence; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenot and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dirs.</i>) de Mares, d'Ormesson, Romier (<i>Eds.</i>)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volonté	Radical (Left Block).	Albert Meric (<i>Ed.</i>), Albert Dubarry (<i>Ed. and Pol. Dir.</i>) Astier (<i>Dir.</i>)
La France de Bordeaux (Bordeaux)	Republican Radical Socialist.	
Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Chapon, M. Gounouilhou (<i>Props.</i>)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent conservative; formerly royalist.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican; Radical.	L. and H. Delaroche (<i>Props.</i>)
Petit Marseillais (Marseille)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseille)	Radical Socialist tendency.	P. Carrère (<i>Dir.</i>)
France de l'Est. (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany.	Senator Jourdain (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Est Republicain (Nancy)	Republican.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eclaireur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Léon Garibaldi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Journal de Rouen (Rouen)	Moderate Republican.	Jean Lafond (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large circulation in Alsace.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Radical Socialist; the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	Maurice Sarraut (<i>Prop.</i>) Perdriat (<i>Dir.</i>) de Tesson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent conservative; Catholic; royalist tendency.	Gaston Guèze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Animateur des Temps Nouveaux (weekly)	Independent.	
Candide (weekly)	Independent.	Arthème Fayard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mlle. Louise Weiss (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Economiste Français (weekly)	Economic.	André Liesse (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Exportateur Français (weekly)	Important commercial and industrial review.	Albert Tronc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lumière (weekly)	Advanced left.	George Boris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pamphlet (weekly)	Independent.	Alfred Fabre-Luce (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercure de France (bi-weekly)	Literary and political.	Alfred Valette (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Bleue (bi-weekly)	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Revue de France (bi-weekly) .	Moderate Republican	de Carbuccia (<i>Prop.</i>) Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-weekly) .	Right Centre.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes . . .	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>) René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
(bi-weekly)		
Revue Mondiale (bi-weekly) .	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-weekly)	Royalist.	Jacques Bainville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affaires Etrangères (monthly)	Foreign affairs.	J. Ray and Albert Mousset (<i>Eds.</i>)
Europe (monthly)	Political and economic revue with Left-Wing tendencies.	Albert Crémieux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	Fournier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue d'Economie Politique . (quarterly)	Economic and financial.	Charles Rist (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Armand Mayer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	World wide news agency; semi-official connections in France; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Wolff group.	Léon Rénier (<i>Pres.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	M. Gabion (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 181,723 square miles (land area, including the Saar)

Population: 65,300,000 (1933 estimate)

President

FIELD-MARSHAL PAUL VON HINDENBURG (Independent)

Reëlected April 10, 1932; for seven-year term

Cabinet

National Socialist and Nonpartisan

Appointed January 30, 1933

Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Election of November 12, 1933

President: HERMAN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of Members (Nazis — 659, Non Nazis — 2) . . 661

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the Nazi list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. 96.3 percent and 92.4 percent, respectively, of those entitled to vote went to the polls. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. It has the rights and duties of a corporation. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia is an integral part of the party organization and its leader is a member of the Cabinet. In *domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the leader, parliament having consultative functions only. A new German constitution is in the making. The Nazi state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans, with minor exceptions, can not be members of the civil service or serve as journalists. The number of non-Aryans in the professions is limited. The economic system is to be reformed on the lines of a corporative state. Trade-unions and employers-unions are to be replaced by new organizations. In *foreign policy* the party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty. Today the party has accepted the policy of the government, defined as a policy of "peace in honor and equal rights."

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Minister without Portfolio), Ernst Roehm (Leader of the Storm Troops, Minister without Portfolio), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda) and Hermann W. Göring (Premier of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics).

Others working with present régime: Franz von Papen (Vice-Chancellor, one of the two non-Nazi members of present Reichstag), Dr. Alfred Hugenburg (former Chairman of the German National People's Party, the second non-Nazi member of the present Reichstag), Dr. Hjalmar Schacht (President of the Reichsbank).

All German political parties with the exception of the National Socialists have been dissolved, and most of the former leaders are now in exile, prison or retirement. New parties are not permitted to be formed. The most important of the old parties, with their former leaders, were the following:

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional, state socialist program; its members were mainly skilled and unskilled workers, office clerks and employees, and civil servants.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Braun (formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Friedrich Stampfer, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (formerly Prussian Minister of Interior), Otto Wels (Chairman of Party), Arthur Crispian, Wilhelm Dittmann and Dr. Rudolf Wissell (formerly Minister of Labor).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale; advocated a constitution on the Soviet model, "dictatorship of proletariat," elimination of all private property.

Leaders: Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Ernst Torgler (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmele and Clara Zetkin.

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic): Represented the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany; voters found among all classes of Catholic people — industrialists, laborers, landholders, peasants, aristocrats, and clergy — hence policy tended to be moderate. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck, and maintained strength because the religious tie held its members together, making it one of the few stable factors in German post-war politics.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior, head of left wing group), Dr. Heinrich Brüning (formerly Chancellor), Dr. Adam Stegerwald (formerly Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Dr. Hans Bell (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Heinrich Brauns (formerly Minister of Labor), Theodor von Guérard (formerly Minister of Transport), Prelate Dr. Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party), Dr. Heinrich Franz Köhler (formerly Minister of Finance) and Dr. Andreas Hermes (formerly Minister of Agriculture, leader of agrarian wing).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Tendencies of members mostly monarchistic; program was one of discrediting of the Republic in practice, and opposition to its democratic aims.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party, non-Nazi member of

present Reichstag), Dr. Ernst Oberfohren (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport), Dr. Reinhold Georg Quaat, Dr. Paul Bang, Prof. Dr. Martin Spahn, Dr. Eduard Stadler and Elard von Oldenburg-Januschau.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represented large industrial interests (particularly coal, iron, steel, and finishing industries) and many middle-class voters who found the Nationalists too extreme.

Leaders: Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr), Siegfried von Kardorff, Walther Dauch and Dr. Emil Georg von Stauss.

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (formerly Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Karl Petersen, Dr. Peter Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Wilhelm Kulz (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Hermann Hopker-Aschoff (formerly Prussian Minister of Finance), Dr. Walther Schreiber (Prussian Minister of Commerce), Dr. August Weber, Dr. Gertrud Baumer, Dr. Hermann Fischer and Dr. Gustav Stolper.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . .	Financial.	Killisch von Horn (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Richard Jügler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . .		Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) August Scherl G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Erich Metzger (<i>Ed.</i>) Erich Haeuber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt	Berlin organ of National Socialist Party.	Karoly Kampmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff		Karl Busch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche		Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) Erich Schwarzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Tag		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.	Leading agrarian paper.	Wilhelm Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Tageszeitung . . .		R. Sievert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung	Catholic.	Emil Ritter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Germania		Dr. Eduard Stadler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vossische Zeitung	Catholic.	Dr. Hoeber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . .		
(Cologne)		
Kölnische Zeitung		M. DuMont-Schauberg (<i>Pub.</i> and <i>Ed.</i>)
(Cologne)		Dr. Johann Schäfer
Frankfurter Zeitung		Frankfurter Societäts Drukerei G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Frankfurt)		Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . .		Broschek & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Hamburg)		Felix von Eckardt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . .		Dr. Hartmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		
Hamburger Tageblatt		Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bayerischer Kurier Catholic. (Munich)		Richard Breiting (<i>Ed.</i>) Joseph Osterhuber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Münchener Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Hausleiter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter Organ of National Socialist (Munich) Party.		Frita Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Alfred Rosenberg (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Heinrich Hunke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt Economic and financial. (weekly)		
Der Ring (weekly). . . .		Heinrich von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte Study of war origins. (monthly)		Dr. Alfred von Wegerer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Gespräche Foreign politics. (monthly)		Count Rohan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly) Catholic.		Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly). . . . Study of Eastern European questions.		Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preussische Jahrbücher (monthly)		George Stilke (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Walter Heynen und Dr. Emil Daniels (<i>Eds.</i>) Prof. P. N. Cossmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Süddeutsche Monatshefte. . . (monthly)		
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . . . Geographical.		Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik		Richard Schmidt (Leipzig) und Adolf Grabowsky (Berlin) (<i>Eds.</i>)

Some former editors of German papers who have left the country are publishing papers and periodicals in cities outside of Germany as follows:

Die Sammlung Liberal literary and political (Amsterdam) (monthly) monthly.	Querido Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Klaus Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) George Bernhard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pariser Tageblatt (Paris) . . .	
Vorwärts (Prague). Claims large secret circulation in Germany.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Reuters group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director General</i>)
------------------------------	---	---

GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 46,189,445 (1931 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE V

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Cabinet

National

Assumed office August 25, 1931; reorganized in November, 1931,
and in September, 1932

Prime Minister

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD (National Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT SANKEY (National Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	490
Liberal	74
National Liberal	4
Labor	13
National Labor	7
Independent	1
Politics not stated including Archbishops and Bishops	151
Minors (not seated)	28
Total	768

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 200, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election October, 1931, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Stanley Baldwin)	466
National Liberal (Sir John Simon)	33
National Labor (Ramsay MacDonald)	12
Independent Nationals	3
—	514

Note: In the general election of October, 1931, the polling at contested elections as given in the Constitutional Year Book, 1934, was: Conservative 11,905,925; Liberal 1,403,102; National Liberal 809,302; National Labor 341,370; Independent Nationals 78,820; Labor 6,649,630; Independent Liberal 106,106; Communist 74,824; New Party 36,377; Independent 256,917; total 21,656,373.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Opposition	
Labor (George Lansbury) and Independent Labor (Maxton)	56
Liberal (Sir Herbert Samuel)	34
Independent	6
Independent Liberal (David Lloyd George)	5
	<hr/> 101
Total	615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In consequence of the financial crisis which developed in the summer of 1931 and of disagreements in the Labor Cabinet as to the manner in which the budget should be balanced, economies effected in the social services, and (whether by tariffs or otherwise) the adverse trade balance counteracted, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, found it necessary to invite the leaders of the opposition parties to join him in a National Government.

There followed a radical change in the alignments of parties. 1. The Conservative Party, headed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, supported Mr. MacDonald. 2. The Labor Party with very few exceptions declined to follow Mr. MacDonald. 3. The Liberal Party split into three sections — (a) Mr. Lloyd George and a small group of followers declined to support Mr. MacDonald, (b) another section, under Sir John Simon, supported Mr. MacDonald and expressed willingness to accept tariffs, (c) the remainder, under Sir Herbert Samuel, supported Mr. MacDonald generally and although opposed to tariffs in principle were prepared to accept them as an emergency measure if found to be necessary. Following the Ottawa Conference Sir Herbert Samuel and his supporters holding that the tariff principle agreed upon was no longer of an emergency nature, left the National Government. In November, 1933, the Samuel Liberals crossed the floor of the House of Commons into opposition. With these qualifications, the three original parties retain their main policies as before.

The National Government now in power is an alliance of members of the three parties, the immediate and primary object of which is to adopt such fiscal and other measures as will restore the prosperity of the country. It is in no sense a coalition.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the peace treaties and the League of Nations, but opposes guarantees beyond those undertaken by the Locarno treaties, which were negotiated by a Conservative Government; supports the World Court; favors disarmament movement provided it is all-in disarmament; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; opposes British evacuation of Egypt; on war debts stands back of principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates closer Empire coöperation by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the

Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India with adequate safeguards, and development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors strict economy in national expenditure; the reduction of taxation; the protection of industries by means of a tariff; assistance to agriculture by guaranteeing a fixed price for home grown wheat, and the compulsory use of a fixed quota of British flour milled for bread purposes, the prevention of the dumping of foreign oats, fruit, and vegetables; better marketing and production with restriction of imports, secure market and better prices for the home producer, and safeguards for the consumer; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, in acquisition of small holdings; coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers; improvement of housing conditions; slum clearance and new methods of construction to relieve shortage; old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance; reform of House of Lords.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Parliamentary Leader, Lord President of the Council), Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Secretary for the Colonies), the Marquess of Salisbury, Viscount Hailsham (Secretary for War), Lord Stonehaven (Chairman of Party Organization), the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Betterton (Minister of Labor), Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir John Gilmour (Home Secretary), Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for India), the Marquess of Londonderry (Secretary of Air), Sir E. Hilton Young (Minister of Health), Walter E. Elliot (Minister of Agriculture), Oliver Stanley (Minister of Transport), Lord Irwin (President of the Board of Education), Earl Peel, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (First Commissioner of Works), Sir Robert Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party; now in opposition. Aims at a state of society in which individuals shall have freedom of action and opportunity of development, up to the point of not interfering with others; in conflict with Conservatives for reforms in the existing order and with Labor in its effort to establish a socialistic state; represents constituencies of all classes. In *foreign policy*, supports the League of Nations as the pivot of foreign relations, favors extension of organized international coöperation, progressive disarmament, the Locarno treaties and Washington naval agreements, and continuance of relations with Soviet Russia. In *imperial policy*, advocates improved communications, development of resources and aid to emigration, but leaving Dominions complete local autonomy; favors extension of self-government in India; opposed to Ottawa agreements. In *domestic policy*, maintains adherence to the principle of free trade on economic grounds and in the interest of world peace and opposes "Empire preference" as producing friction and increasing the cost of commodities; favors direct taxation, state acquisition of all mineral rights and their administration by a government commission, reforestation and land reclamation, aid to coöperative movements, better agricultural credits and aid in acquiring land, taxation of land values to relieve burdens on improvements and encourage enterprise, social insurance against unemployment and use of unemployed in public construction work, state aid in acquiring homes, legislation against monopolies, encouragement of joint management in industries and Joint Industrial Councils, reforms in working conditions, local option to control sale of liquor, equal rights for women, individual franchise and abolition of plural voting, proportional representation or (in some cases) the al-

ternative vote, improved schools, increase in number of secondary school teachers, and reform of rural education.

Leaders: Sir Herbert Samuel (Parliamentary Leader, formerly Home Secretary), Ramsay Muir (Chairman of the National Liberal Federation), the Marquess of Reading, the Marquess of Lothian, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Vivian Philipps, J. A. Spender, Sir W. T. Layton, Sir E. D. Simon and Seeböhm Rowntree.

NATIONAL LIBERALS: Support the present National Government, and have accepted tariffs. Are fully identified with the reconstruction program of the National Government.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), L. Hore-Belisha (Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of Party) and Sir Godfrey Collins (Secretary for Scotland).

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS: Uncompromisingly opposed to the present National Government.

Leader: David Lloyd George.

LABOR PARTY: Opposed to the present National Government. Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labor parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. In *foreign policy*, advocates "taking risks for peace" through political accords and the support of peace agencies, such as the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations; would remove the British reservations to the Kellogg Pact; stands for the complete renunciation of the right of private war and private blockade; the full acceptance of "the new doctrine of Freedom of the Seas," *i.e.*, that the high seas should be closed only by international covenants; loyal coöperation in the League's sanctions against a state which resorts to war in breach of its Covenant; all-in arbitration with reservations as to Empire quarrels, pooled security, and disarmament to the level strictly required for the maintenance of order; promotion of international economic coöperation, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927 (especially in regard to tariff rates and raw materials); establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons. In *imperial policy*, favors recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-government subject to due safeguards, and the expeditious establishment of India on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In *domestic policy*, advocates as ultimate policy national ownership, control, and development of chief industries and services, with compensation, and a limited program of immedi-

ate nationalization (*e.g.*, land, mines, transport, power, banks, life insurance); establishment of a National Economic Committee to advise the Government, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources; protection against profiteering; creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from class distinction, and organized as a continuous whole from the nursery school to the university; opposes protective tariffs and taxes on necessities, favors increased taxation on unearned income; housing reforms and state aid in new construction; nationalization of banking and credit; credit facilities, stabilization of prices, and collective marketing for agriculture; National Commodity Boards for purchasing, distributing, and transporting imports of wheat and meat; national land valuation, urban land value taxation, adequate unemployment pay, extension of national health insurance, state service for maternity and child welfare, improved provision for aged, blind, and widows, abolition of plural voting, and full publicity with regard to party funds.

Leaders: George Lansbury (Leader), Arthur Henderson, J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Lord Passfield (formerly Sidney Webb, M.P.), Lord Ponsonby, Commander Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Morrison, Christopher Addison, Arthur Greenwood, W. Adamson, H. B. Lees-Smith, Clement R. Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps, Hugh Dalton, Susan Lawrence, G. D. H. Cole and Harold Laski.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY: A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time," did not run under auspices of Labor Party in the 1931 election, and is now definitely opposed to the official Labor Party.

Leaders: James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern and A. Buchanan.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: Supports National Government in its task of meeting the problems incident to the present adverse economic condition of the country.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Prime Minister), Viscount Sankey (Lord Chancellor), J. H. Thomas (Secretary for Dominion Affairs) and Lord Allen of Hurtwood.

The Communist Party ran candidates in the 1931 election without success.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Express	Independent, Conservative; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) G. Gilliat and A. Christiansen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trades Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Stevenson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail	Independent, Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. A. McWhister (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph	Conservative.	Lord Camrose, Sir James Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Iliffe (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d Internationale (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent, Conservative tendency, Imperialist.	Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
		P. Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	O. R. Hobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morning Post	Conservative; orthodox.	D. S. T. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates (<i>Chairman</i>)
		H. A. Gwynne (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal; an amalgamation of former <i>Daily News</i> and <i>Daily Chronicle</i> .	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) (<i>Props.</i>)
		A. Vallance (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening)	Liberal.	Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Props.</i>)
		E. Chattaway (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
		Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Birmingham Post	Unionist.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Birmingham)		
Yorkshire Observer	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bradford)		
Western Mail	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cardiff)		
Yorkshire Post	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
(Leeds)		Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>)
		John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury	Liberal and independent.	
(Liverpool)		
Daily Dispatch	Conservative.	E. Tabbult (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Manchester)		
Manchester Guardian	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Manchester)		
Newcastle Journal North Star & Courant (Newcastle)	Conservative.	F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Plymouth)		
Sheffield Daily Telegraph	Conservative.	John Oakley (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Sheffield)		
Sheffield Independent	Liberal.	F. K. Gardiner (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Sheffield)		
Yorkshire Herald	Unionist.	John Moffat (<i>Ed.</i>)
(York)		
Aberdeen Press and Journal	Unionist.	W. Veitch (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Aberdeen)		
Scotsman	Unionist.	John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
(Edinburgh)		George A. Waters, (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Record and Glasgow Evening News (Glasgow)	Independent, Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) D. R. Anderson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Sir Robert Bruce (<i>Ed.</i>) James Henderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>) F. M. Adams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast News Letter . . . (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	
Daily Mail (weekly) . . . Overseas Edition	Independent.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
Economist (weekly) . . .	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to insure editorial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian . . . Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	
Near East & India (weekly) .	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	H. T. Montague Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Leader (weekly) . . .	Official organ of the Independent Labor Party.	Fenner Brockway (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent, radical, with Labor tendency.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) J. Wentworth Day (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Review (weekly) .	Imperialist; supported by Lady Houston.	J. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly). . . .	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) .	Independent; Imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. McWhirter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly). .	Independent; Conservative.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly) . .	Independent; Conservative tendency; influential.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>) J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition . . .	Independent; Conservative.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Week-end Review	Independent.	Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent; international affairs.	Douglas Jerrold (<i>Ed.</i>) Frederick Hammond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Review . . . (monthly)	Liberal.	
English Review (monthly) .	Conservative.	
Fortnightly Review . . . (monthly)	Independent.	
Headway (monthly)	Independent; League affairs and international relations.	League of Nations Union (<i>Pub.</i>)
National Review (monthly) .	Conservative.	
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	C. R. S. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Empire (monthly). .	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
International Affairs . . . (bi-monthly)	Independent; international relations.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes and D. H. Magregor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Indian Affairs (quarterly)	Moderate and progressive.	Sir Albion Banerji (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (quarterly)	Independent.	Royal Asiatic Society (<i>Pub.</i>)
Political Quarterly. . . .	Progressive.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	John Dove (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Central News, Ltd. . . .	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	H. C. Robbins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Wolff group.	Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 50,257 square miles

Population: 6,483,000 (1931 estimate)

President

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Elected by Parliament to succeed Admiral Koundouriotis,
resigned, on December 14, 1929

Cabinet

Popular

Appointed March 10, 1933

Premier

PANAGIOTIS TSALDARIS (Popular)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Yeroussia)

Election of March 5, 1933

Speaker: STYLIANOS GONATAS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	63
Popular	35
Progressive Liberal	5
Agrarians	2
Other Parties	14
Independent	1
Total	120

*The present constitution reestablishing the Upper Chamber provides that the membership shall be made up as follows: elected by direct universal suffrage—92; elected by Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions, Agricultural Associations, etc.—18; elected conjointly by Senate and Vouli—10.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Vouli)

Election of March 5, 1933 (for four years)

Speaker: CH. VOSIKIS (Popular)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Tsaldaris)	111
National Democratic	12
Free Opinionists	6
Agrarians	4
Hadjikyriakos Party	2
Total coöperating with the Popular Party	135

Liberal	82
Papanastassiou Party	13
Progressive Liberals	9
Agrarians (Mylonas Party).	5
Sofianopoulos Party	4

Total coöperating with Lib-
erals, called "National
Union" 113

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is little essential difference in the programs of the various political parties in Greece. They still largely represent the opinions of their leaders. Politically, the parties can be divided into republican and anti-republican. In the August, 1928, election the republicans won a sweeping victory; but in the election of March 5, 1933, they lost their majority. Following the election, M. Tsaldaris, the Popular leader, formed a government. The Popular Party

has recognized the Republic. Its program includes the cultivation of good relations with all countries and especially with neighboring nations; balancing of the budget and reduction of government expenses to a minimum; and assistance to agricultural producers.

M. Tsaldaris is assisted by John Mountzouridas (Minister of Interior), George Condylis (Minister of War), Demetrius Maximos (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Hadjikyriakos (Minister of Marine) and John Theotokis (Minister of Agriculture), Spyridon Loverdos (Minister of Finance), Spyros Taliadouros (Minister of Justice), Peter Rallis (Minister of Communications), Theodore Tourkovasilios (Minister of Education), John Makropulos (Minister of Hygiene), G. Pezmajoglou (Minister of National Economy), and John Rallis (Minister of Aviation).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Republican; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Republican, liberal; leading paper; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Elliniki	Popular Royalist.	C. Ioannides (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esperini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	A. Yannaros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Conservative, republican; Venizelist.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hemerios Kirix	Republican; Venizelist.	John Passas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	Republican; leading afternoon paper.	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	Popular Royalist.	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Semi-official organ of Foreign Office. In French.	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos	Venizelist.	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patris	Republican; Venizelist.	Sp. Simos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Phoni Tou Laou	Liberal; Venizelist.	K. Politis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politeia	Liberal (Kaphandarist).	St. Stephanou (<i>Prop.</i>)
Proia	Conservative; probably next to <i>Eleftheron Vima</i> in influence; royalist tendencies.	M. Rodas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	Th. Nicolondis (<i>Ed.</i>)
		St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
		D. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
		C. D. Frangopoulos and E. Tsellepis (<i>Eds.</i>)
		P. Levantis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia	Liberal, Venizelist.	
(Salonica)		
Makedonia Nea	Radical (Condylis).	G. Messolonghitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salonica)		
Phôs	Royalist.	N. Sifacas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salonica)		
Economikos Tachydromos	Economic and financial.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)		
Economologos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Ailianos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ergassia (weekly)	Liberal.	A. I. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
New Political Review	Political.	D. Pelrakakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	Semi-official.	B. Vekiaris (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Independent.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 48,290 square miles
Population: 2,004,900 (1920 census)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

President: JUAN J. ORTEGA (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members 69

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, strongly militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reëlection.

Leaders: Dr. José Maria Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera, Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel; advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds, liberty of the press, and free speech; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Juan J. Ortega (President of Parliament), Lic. Carlos Pacheco M., Lic. Manuel Franco, Mariano Trabanino.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries. Non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos, Federico Castaneda Godoy, Emilio Escamilla.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-America	Official gazette, founded 1880.	Government organ.
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (Eds.)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (Ed.)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León and Carlos Bauer Avilés (Eds.)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Area: 10,204 square miles

Population: 2,300,200 (1927 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist Conservative

Appointed September 20, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Corps législatif)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

Election of June 30, 1932

President: DENIS ST. AUDE

Number of members 20

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chamber of Deputies)

Election of January 10, 1932

President: M. YREC CHATELAIN

Number of members 36

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At its sessions, the present Congress has been frequently divided along conservative, or pro-Government, and radical, or anti-Government lines. No clearly defined parties or programs exist. In the January, 1932, elections the government party won 26 of the 36 seats in the Lower Chamber.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Elan	Official organ of Catholic Church in Haiti.	Louis Dorsinville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Haiti-Journal	Pro-Government.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action National	Pro-Government.	Julio J. P. Audain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Conservative; anti-Government tendencies.	Clément Magloire (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelliste	Pro-Government tendencies.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Garde (Aux Cayes) (weekly)	Pro-Government tendencies.	L. P. Theard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Les Annales Capoises (Cape Hatian) (bi-weekly)	Pro-Government.	Carmilus Bissainthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Tribune (Cape Hatian) (weekly)	Conservative.	Rémis Rémy (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Autre Cloche (weekly)	Conservative; pro-Government.	Thos. A. Vilmenay (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Eveil (weekly)		V. Pierre Noel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps (bi-weekly)	Conservative; pro-Government.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Area: 46,332 square miles

Population: about 859,761 (census of 1930)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933, for four-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of October 30, 1932 (four-year term, renewed by halves every two years)

President: DR. MIGUEL PAZ BARAONA (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	43
Liberal	13
Total	<hr/> 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (Minister at Washington, formerly President of the Republic), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Fúnes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Venancio Callejas (formerly President of Congress), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Development, Agriculture and Labor), Dr. Antonio Rivera (formerly President of Congress), Don Luis Bográn (formerly Minister to the United States), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of Government), Juan Manuel Galvez (formerly Minister of Government) and Julián R. Cáceres.

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition. Neither party in Honduras has a well defined program.

Leaders: Gen. Santiago Maza Cálix (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete, Dr. Salvador Zelaya (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza, Ing. Rafael Diaz Chavez and Ing. Abraham Bueso.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ciudadano	Liberal.	A. Martínez Galindo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Nationalist.	A. Navas Gardela (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Norte (La Ceiba)	Independent; Liberal.	Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
País (La Ceiba) (bi-weekly)	Nationalist.	Abraham Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Comercial (San Pedro Sula)	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras (<i>Prop.</i>)
Norte (San Pedro Sula)	Liberal.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Criterio (San Pedro Sula)	Independent.	Jaime R. Turcios (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Mario Ribas (<i>Pres.</i>)
-----------------------------------	--------------	------------------------------

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 35,875 square miles

Population: 8,688,000 (1932 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

(Was Vice-Admiral commanding former Austro-Hungarian navy)

Cabinet

National Union Party

Appointed October 1, 1932

Premier

GENERAL JULIUS GÖMBÖS (National Union Party)

Assumed office October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (for ten years,
to be modified after five years)*

Speaker: BARON JULIUS WLISSICS

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of appointed and elected groups, as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 45; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 37; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 12; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; total, 244.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of June, 1931 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. LÁSZLÓ ALMÁSSY (National Union Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union.	151
Christian Social Economic . . .	28
Independent Small Farmers . . .	26
Social Democratic	14
Liberal Opposition	4
Democrats	3
Christian Opposition	2
Radical Nationalist	1
Non-partisan	16
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Successor of United Party; comprises small land-owners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but supports existing form of government, is now officially uncommitted on the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruction

plan under League of Nations; brought about the reestablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative lines. On assuming office Premier Gömbös announced that his government would seek by all peaceful means the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

Leaders: Julius Gömbös (Premier, and Minister of War), Count Bethlen (formerly Premier), Koloman Kánya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Franz Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Bela Imredy (Minister of Finance), Prof. Valentin Homan (Minister of Education), Andreas Lazar (Minister of Justice), Tihamer Fabinyi (Minister of Trade), Nicholas Kallay (Minister of Agriculture), John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Paul Pesthy (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. László Almássy (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ECONOMIC PARTY: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg and anti-Semitic tendencies; Catholic clerical and legitimist; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party, formerly known as the "Wolff Party," and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders: Charles Wolff, Count John Zichy, Dr. Alexander Ernstszt (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare) and Charles Huszár (formerly Premier).

INDEPENDENT SMALL FARMERS PARTY: Represents middle class and small landowners made up to a large extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the Károlyi government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Tibor Eckhardt.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory foreign policy and compromise agreements with the neighboring "succession states."

Leaders: Charles Peyer, Stephen Farkas and James Weltner.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leaders: Dr. Charles Rassay and Dr. Ernest Brody.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. Is not a formal party.

Leaders: Count Anthony Sigray and Margrave George Pallavicini.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Az Est	Liberal.	Dr. Emery Salusinszky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hírlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Francis Csajthay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Dr. Béla Révay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Koloman Hubay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; pro-Government; popular.	Anne Szederkényi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hírlap	Independent; radical.	Rudolph Roóz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Liberal; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Alexis Magyar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent, Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	John Esztergályos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt .	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Samuel Nagy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal. In German.	Joseph Vészi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Liberal; independent.	Dr. D. Kiss (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Moderate opposition; liberal.	Gustav Lenkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Barázda (formerly Budapesti Ujság)	Pro-Government; organ of small farmers.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Nemzedék	Independent, Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Francis Darvas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Robert Berkes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Barna Buday (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly) .	Scientific and economic.	Joseph Szörtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közigazgatási Szemle	Economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Közigazdaság	Economic.	Baron Joseph Sztérényi, Francis Neuhaus (<i>Eds.</i>)
(monthly)		Julius Szekfű (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs, political, and economic.	Dr. Julius Pekár (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie .	Political, economic, literary. In French.	Georges Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hungarian Telegraphic Agency)		

ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 108,870 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK

Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed June 3, 1932

Premier

ÁSGEIR ÁSGEIRSSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: JÓN BALDVINSSON (Socialist)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

*Election of June 15, 1930 **

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	7
Progressive	6
Socialist	1
Total	14

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

Election of July 16, 1933

Speaker: JORUNDUR BRYNJOLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	13
Progressive	11
Socialist	4
Total	28

* Six members only are elected to the Upper Chamber for an 8-year term, renewed by halves every four years. The remaining 8 members are appointed from members of the Lower Chamber by the whole Althing.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (Premier), Tryggvi Þórhallsson (formerly Premier) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

NATIONALIST PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Jón Thorláksson (formerly Premier), Magnús Guðmundsson (formerly Minister of Justice) and Ólafur Thors (M.P.).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.
Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson (M.P.) and Jón Baldvinsson (Speaker of Parliament).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Socialist.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Framsókn	Progressive.	Arnor Sigurjónsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nýja Dagbladid	Progressive.	Thorkell Jóhannesson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Visir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heimdallur	Nationalist.	Sigurdur Kristjánsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(three times weekly)		
Isafold-Vörður (weekly)	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Guðmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lögrétta (quarterly)	Non-party.	Thorsteinn Gíslason (<i>Ed.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,808,679 square miles (British India — 1,096,171; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 352,837,778 (British India — 271,526,933; Indian States — 81,310,845)
(1931 census)

Ruler

H. I. M. GEORGE V, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE EARL OF WILLINGDON

Appointed December 19, 1930; assumed office April 18, 1931

Cabinet

The Viceroy's Council acts as a Cabinet. It consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Army Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Railways Department (the Commerce Member); Education, Health and Land Department; and Industries and Labor Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are non-political, being made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

Premier

The functions of a premier are divided. The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the last Assembly these duties were discharged by the Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Bhore.

PARLIAMENT* (Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Council of State)
Five-year term.

President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY
(Nominated by Viceroy)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	33
Nominated	26
(Officials — 15, others — 11)	
Vacancy	1
	—
Total	60

LOWER CHAMBER
(Legislative Assembly)
Three-year term.

President: SIR R. K. SHANMUKHAM
CHETTY

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	104
Nominated	41
(Officials — 27, others — 14)	
	—
Total	145

* Proposals for a new constitution are at present under discussion.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which coöperate in trying to work the present Constitution and generally support the Government, and those which do not.

SWARAJIST PARTY: The Swarajists are opposed to the present Constitution. They question the right of the British Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule by obstructing to such an extent as to make the working of the present Constitution impossible. In the pursuit of their object they have withdrawn from the legislatures. They started the civil disobedience movement, which aimed at paralyzing the administration. In March, 1931, the movement was suspended in consequence of an agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi, but in 1932 it was started afresh. The Swarajist Party is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders: Sir Hari Singh Gour, Srinivasa Iyengar (Madras), Dr. B. C. Roy (Bengal), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (United Provinces), Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu and Dr. Alam.

NATIONALIST PARTY: The Nationalists regard dyarchy (dual government) in the major provinces as unworkable, but do not support the Government. They desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule as early as possible but only by constitutional means. Represent wealthy caste Hindus of Western India and United Provinces.

Leaders: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and C. Y. Chintamani.

INDEPENDENTS: A small group which has lost its importance by events at the Round Table Conference. Sometimes the independents support the government, sometimes they oppose it.

Leader: Sir Abdul Rahim.

CENTRAL MOSLEM PARTY: Formed in 1927. Represents Mahometan interests and is largely a communal organization. The Party gives general support to the Government, hoping to get special privileges for Moslems.

Leader: Sir Mahamed Yakub.

EUROPEANS: The Europeans believe in steady, orderly progress on "sound lines." They have supported the government but there is a threatened change of policy due to recent taxation. Their party organization is the European Association with 34 branches and sub-branches throughout India.

Leaders: P. H. Browne (Council of State), Sir Hubert Carr and Lt.-Col. C. S. Steele-Perkins (formerly President of the European Association).

NOMINATED: The nominated members have no definite program. They are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials naturally support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the parties.

Leader: Sir Joseph Bore (Leader of the House, Commerce Member of the Executive Council).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Moderately nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. G. Khare (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	British; evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. T. Sheppard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press Journal (Bombay)	Congress; extreme.	S. Sadanand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; faction of J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	N. B. Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; represents nationalist opinion.	"A. B. P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forward (Calcutta)	Leading organ of Swarajist Party.	T. Goswami (<i>Dir.</i>) S. Baksi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Pro-British; Indian owned and edited.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. George Franks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Conservative British opinion; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	Ray Knight & Bros. (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. C. Wordsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	P. Joseph (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	British; chiefly concerned with commercial interests.	W. A. Myatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Represents Indian nationalistic views.	K. Puniah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British; conservative political and commercial paper.	E. A. Smedley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Lahore)	Muslim.	Abdul Quayyum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	An advanced Nationalist paper.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)	Independent.	Ranbhir Singh (<i>Prop.</i>) M. R. Mahadeshwar (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Sympathizes with the constitutional efforts of Indians to advance; circulates throughout India; good news service.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. Wonters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; advocate of non-coöperation.	A. Rangaswami Iyengar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Justice (Madras)	Non-Brahmin daily; English.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. A. Yyidianathan (<i>Ed.</i>) A. H. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	T. Prakasam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swarajya (Madras)	An advocate of Swaraj through non-coöperation.	H. A. Hamid (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate nationalist; advocates Indian interests in Burma.	H. Smiles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette (Rangoon)	British; conservative.	M. Williams (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times (Rangoon)	British; conservative.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop.</i>) Prakash Narain Sapur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (monthly) (Allahabad)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. W. Brook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Englishman, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. R. Mackie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Englishman (Calcutta) (weekly)	Supported by official and commercial circles; conservative; established as a daily in 1821, converted into a weekly in 1930.	Ramanand Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist, illustrated, long-established influential review with large circulation.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop.</i>) E. W. Jarvis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate nationalist; wide circulation.	Prof. B. K. Sarkar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (quarterly)	Organ of Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India (Bombay)	Congress.	S. Sadanand (<i>Rep.</i>)

IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,992,000 (1933 estimate)

Governor-General

DONAL BUCKLEY

Appointed November 25, 1932

Executive Council

Appointed February 8, 1933

President

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on March 9, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Seanad Eireann)

*As of December, 1933 (nine-year term; renewed
by one-third every three years; last elections
December, 1931)*

Chairman: T. W. WESTROPP BEN-
NETT (Cumann na nGaedheal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dáil Eireann)

*As of December, 1933 (five-year term; last general
election January, 1933)*

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	23
Fianna Fáil	11
Labor	6
Farmers	3
Independents	15
Vacancies	2

Total 60

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	76
United Ireland Party (Cumann na nGaedheal—48, Centre—11, Independents—9)	68
Labor	8
The Speaker (Fianna Fáil) . . .	1

Total 153

* Intended to be a non-partisan body.

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the Irish Free State; the revision of financial relations with Great Britain, so as to free the Irish Free State of payments hitherto made; the ultimate reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic in friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P. J. Rutledge (Minister of Justice), Gerald Boland (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) and Oscar Traynor (Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Party).

CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL PARTY: Accepts membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational, and civic progress; tariff protection of Irish industries; development of resources, such as the Shannon River electric power plants and beet sugar industry; promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland. In the fall of 1933 a union was effected between the Cumann na nGaedheal, the Centre Parties and some independents by the organization of the United Ireland Party under the leadership of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy (National Director of the National Guard), Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. MacDermot, and Mr. Dillon.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave (formerly President of the Executive Council), John M. O'Sullivan (formerly Minister for Education), Michael Tierney, James Dolan and Liam Burke (Secretary of Party).

CENTRE PARTY: Represents a section of agrarian interests. Now affiliated with United Ireland Party.

Leaders: F. MacDermot and James Dillon.

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	James W. Whitehead (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	J. Quilty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	John E. Healy (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press.	Supports Fianna Fáil.	Frank Gallagher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Geo. and Jas. Crosby (<i>Props.</i>)
An Phoblacht (weekly)	Organ of Irish Republican army.	Frank Ryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Farmer (weekly). . . .	Organ of Farmers' Union and Farmers' Party.	C. S. McLaughlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Ireland (weekly)	Political; organ of Cumann na nGaedheal.	Star Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S. J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,710 square miles

Population: 42,247,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Facist

Reorganized November 6, 1933

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Corporations, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Commander-General of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coordinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations with the Holy See, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the two Presidents of the National Confederations of the Association of Employers and the Union of Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Chamber of Deputies is designated by the assembly; the others are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senato)

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but generally there are between 350 and 400. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What hidden opposition exists in the intellectual field is headed by Senators Croce, Ricci, Sforza, and Ruffini.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera dei Deputati)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law of September 2, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account proposals from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of an annual contribution to a trade organization, payment of a certain amount in taxes, receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or communes, and membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the list drawn up by the Grand Council. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be presented by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The Party declares that the Fasci are a civil militia at the orders of the Duce at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. It declares that it supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928 admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); favors a strongly centralized local state government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by thirteen national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In *foreign policy*

the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of the present form of the League of Nations. The Party is directed by the Secretary, appointed by royal decree, and the Provincial Federal Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary: Achille Starace.

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party is not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also falls under the ban as it is not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as some of the heads of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party), are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or seized and forcibly transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Gherardo Casini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (noon edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i>)	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Roberto Forges-Davanzati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorgoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Resto del Carlino	A. Malavasi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Regime Fascista	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cremona)	
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffiù (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro	Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Genoa)	
Corriere della Sera	Crespi Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Milan)	Aldo Borrelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia	Founded by Benito Mussolini
(Milan)	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Naples)	
Popolo di Trieste	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Trieste)	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Amicucci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Prop.</i>) Signora Margherita Sarfatti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Calogero Tumminelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oltremare (monthly)	Colonial politics.	Guido Cortese (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary questions.	Tommaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,644 square miles (including possessions)

Population (including Korea and other possessions): 90,396,043 (1930 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed May 26, 1932

Premier

VISCOUNT MAKOTO SAITO

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Kizokuin)

*Members for life — 184; balance elected from
and by special groups for seven years*

President: PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOE
(Kayokai)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Shuugiin)

Election of February 20, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: KIYOSHI AKITA (Seiyukai)

<i>Groups*</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai.	149	Seiyukai.	298
Koseikai.	69	Minseito.	117
Koyu Kurabu	42	National League	31
Dowakai	42	Non-partisan.	10
Kayokai	34	Proletarian (Labor) (Shakai Tai- shu — 4, State Socialist — 1)	5
Doseikai.	25	Vacant	5
Non-partisans (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer- age).	25	Total	466
Members of the Imperial Family	16		
Total	402		

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups as listed above.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Until recently the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Imperial Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to over 13,000,000 persons.

Owing to their representation some differentiation is discernible in the aims of the principal parties:

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI: This party now commands an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber. The party was in control of the Government from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power because of the assassination of its leader and the then Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. Owing to the political crisis which resulted, a super-party Cabinet was installed. As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai advocates the construction of railways, which are Government-owned, roads, irrigation works etc., to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. It is now advocating thorough-going relief of the agriculturists and devaluation of the yen, a "Five Year Plan" for industry, general reorganization of administrative system and reduction in national and local taxes. In *foreign affairs* it advocates a "positive policy," stresses the importance of commercial expansion in China and the development by Japanese of Manchuria and Mongolia, and is inclined to support the Japanese military adventures on the mainland of Asia. The late Kaku Mori, one of its leaders, has spoken strongly in favor of the "Back to Asia" movement.

Leaders: Kisaburo Suzuki (President of the party and formerly Minister of Justice and Minister of Home Affairs), Takejiro Tokonami (formerly Minister of Railways), Jotaro Yamamoto (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway), Korekiyo Takahashi (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier and President of the party), Tokugoro Nakahashi (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Teijiro Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Chuzo Mitsuuchi (Minister of Railways), Ichiro Hatoyama (Minister of Education), Kiyoshi Akita (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Yonezo Mayeda (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Kazue Shoda (formerly Minister of Finance), Rentaro Mizuno (formerly Minister of Home Affairs) and Kenkichi Yoshizawa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

RIKKEN MINSEITO: The Minseito is the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto, which was composed of certain disaffected elements in the Seiyukai. For two years prior to 1932, the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber of the Diet, but in the general elections of February 20, 1932, the Seiyukai obtained an absolute majority, the Minseito falling to second place. Later the Minseito lost more seats by the desertion of Mr. Adachi and his followers. The Minseito advocates the gold standard, economy of national and local expenditure, national economic planning and relief for agriculture and the fishing industry. In *foreign affairs* it advocates peace and conciliation, but as regards Manchurian and Mongolian questions, their fundamental and positive settlement; favors an economical and scientific system of national defence.

Leaders: Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki (President of party, formerly Premier), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (adviser of party, Minister of Home Affairs), Ryuzo Tanaka (formerly Minister of Education), Chuji Machida (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Shujiro Hara (formerly Minister of Railways), Matajiro Koizumi (formerly Minister of Communications), Ryutaro Nagai (Minister of Overseas Affairs) and Keikichi Tanomogi (Member of Parliament).

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Kohumin Domei): A new party of Fascist complexion formally organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi whose tactics over-

threw the Minseito Cabinet and the gold standard in 1931. Some 30 members of the Diet have deserted other parties to join it. It advocates abandonment of economic liberalism, establishment of controlled economy, replacement of the Cabinet by a National Council of State responsible to the Emperor, present cabinet members to become secretaries at the head of departments.

Leaders: Kenzo Adachi (formerly Home Minister) Doichi Yamaji (member of Parliament) and Seigo Nakano.

PROLETARIAN PARTIES: Three proletarian parties are now in existence: the Socialist Peoples' Party (Shakai Taishuto), the Japan State Socialist Party (Nippon Kokka Shakaito), and the New Japan National League (Shin Nippon Kokumin Domei). The Socialist Peoples' Party is the largest and most powerful of the three and was formed in July, 1932, by the amalgamation of the former Shakai Minshuto (Social Democrat Party) and the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto (National Labor-Farmer Party). The new party claims to have 300,000 members. The President is Prof. Isoh Abe (formerly President of the Shakai Minshuto) and the Chief Secretary is Mr. Hisashi Aso (formerly President of the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto). It advocates the destruction of capitalism and the emancipation of the proletariat. The Japan State Socialist Party was organized in May, 1932, by Katsumaro Akamatsu, who with his followers seceded from the former Social Democrat Party. Mr. Akamatsu is the leader of the group. The New Japan National League was organized in May, 1932, and Yasaburo Shimonaka is its leader. Both groups consist of proletarian politicians who advocate state socialism with a touch of fascism. Membership of both is small. The Ronoto (Labor-Farmer Party), organized in 1929 by Ikuo Oyama, amalgamated in July 1931, with the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto, and was later amalgamated with the Shakai Minshuto to form the Shakai Taishuto. The constant dissolution and fusion of the labor groups in Japan form the greatest weakness of the labor movement.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) H. Otani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai organ; small circulation.	Katsuzo Horikawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Tadayuki Nakajima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendencies; fairly large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) Shiro Terada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>) Wilfrid Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Mail	In English; Japanese owned and edited; independent.	Hitoshi Ashida (<i>Pres.</i>) Yoshio Nitobe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jiji Shimpō	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential in business and political circles.	S. Muto (<i>Pres.</i>) H. Morita (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic; organ for military groups.	Ukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Dr. S. Okada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun	Popular journal; small circulation.	H. Chiba (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> .	Minora Oka (<i>Ed.</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yamato Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Fumio Iwata (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Shibata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorodzu Choho	Independent; popular; sensational.	Zenji Hasegawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Bunsaku Ishii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	D. G. Young (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. M. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Misao Takahara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpō (Osaka)	Independent; small circulation.	N. Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service.	Motosuke Kido (<i>Rep.</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper.	Iwa Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) So Morimoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Japan Telegraph News Agency)	Independent; connected with American United Press.	Hoshiro Mitsunaga (<i>Pres.</i>)
Shimbun Rengosha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Yukichi Iwanaga (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Teikoku Tsushinsha (Imperial News Agency)	Independent.	E. Miyoshi (<i>Pres.</i>)

LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 25,000 square miles

Population: 1,900,045 (1930 census)

President

ALBERTS KVIESIS (Farmers Union)

Reëlected 1933, for a three-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Centre and Right Parties)

Appointed March 22, 1933

Premier

ADOLFS BLODNIKIS (New Farmers)

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Election of October, 1931 (for three years)

Speaker: DR. PAULS KALNINŠ (Social Democratic Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic Labor	21
Farmers Union	14
Latgallian Catholic and Christian Farmers	9
New Farmers and Small Landowners	9
Workers and Peasants (Communist group)	7
Russian Minority	6
German Minority	6
Democratic Centre	6
Latgallian Democratic Peasants	3
Jewish Minority	3
Christian National Union	3
Progressive Union	3
Progressive Peasants	2
Polish Catholic	2
Minor parties	6
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The 100 members of the Latvian Parliament are grouped among some 25 different parties and factions, which may broadly be classified as Right, Left, Centre, and Minorities. In general, the Right supports the interests of the farmers and to a certain extent of the urban middle class. In *foreign policy*, it favors closer political and economic relations with the neighboring Baltic states. The Left is evolutionary socialist, defending principally the interests of the urban proletariat, opposed to closer political relations with Poland, but well disposed towards closer economic relations with Soviet Russia.

In the present Saeima there is a Communist group comprising 7 Deputies. The Centre consists of radical groups more or less inclined to the Right or the Left. The Minorities are mostly occupied with their own cultural and economic interests. In the October, 1931, elections candidates were put forward by twenty-five political parties. The returns showed an increase in conservative strength. The non-radical groups secured 53.6 percent of the total votes cast, as compared with 48.5 percent in the previous election. The representation of the Right and Centre elements in the new legislature is 55 out of a total of 100.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: Represents mainly the interests of wage workers; affiliated with the 2d Internationale, and opposed to both conservatives and communists. In *foreign policy*, advocates union of Baltic states and neutralization of Baltic Sea, antagonistic to Poland and favorable to closer economic relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors development of industries, and land reforms to distribute large holdings without compensation to owners, social insurance, and unemployment benefits.

Leaders: Frīdis Menders, Ansis Rudevics, Pauls Kalniņš (Speaker of Saeima), K. Dekens, J. Celms, V. Bastjanis (formerly Minister of Finance).

FARMERS UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and landowners. In *foreign policy*, advocates an economic union with Estonia and Lithuania, an alliance of all the Baltic states and Poland, and close contact with the Allied Powers. In *domestic policy*, favors a strong national government, protection of agriculture; friendly to Lutheran Church.

Leaders: Alberts Kviesis (President), K. Ulmanis (first Premier and a dominant leader in the organization of the new state, afterward Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hugo Celmins (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Col. Laimiņš (formerly Minister of the Interior), J. Blumbergs (formerly Minister of Finance), Karlis Pauluks (formerly Minister of Justice), Gen. J. Balodis (Minister of War, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Latvian Army).

LATGALLIAN CATHOLIC AND CHRISTIAN FARMERS PARTY: Similar in program to Farmers Union and Christian National Union, but represents the Catholic population of Latgallia (eastern province of Latvia); pays special attention to interests of Roman Catholicism. In *foreign policy*, advocates economic union with Estonia and Lithuania and coöperation with Poland. In *domestic policy*, defends the special interests of Latgallian farmers.

Leader: Bishop Jazeps Rancans.

NEW FARMERS GROUP: Represents chiefly the interests of new farmers who have been provided with land under agrarian reforms of 1920. In *foreign policy* resembles Farmers Union. In *domestic policy* seeks government credits to aid farmers.

Leader: Adolfs Blodnieks (Premier, Landowners' wing).

WORKERS AND PEASANTS: Communist group; represent the revolutionary wing of labor. In favor of close political and economic relations with Soviet Russia.

Leader: E. Sudmāls.

RUSSIAN MINORITY: Divided into factions of Russian Orthodox (*Leader:* J. Pommers); Old Believers (*Leader:* Melety Kallistratov); and Russian Public Workers (*Leader:* Leonty Spolianski).

GERMAN MINORITY: Conservative; represents interests of Baltic Germans; opposes state monopolies, and advocates compensation of landlords and revision of agrarian reforms.

Leader: L. Schoeler.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRE PARTY: Represents the middle classes, professions, and intellectuals; favors a nationalist program and a democratic policy in all state affairs; upholds interest of tenants.

Leaders: Gustavs Zemgals (formerly Minister of Finance, formerly President), Peters Juraševskis (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), J. Breikšs.

LATGALLIAN DEMOCRATIC PEASANTS: Related to the New Farmers and Democratic Centre.

Leaders: V. Rubulis (Minister of Public Welfare), A. Dzenis.

PROGRESSIVE PEASANTS: Split off from Latgallian Peasants.

Leader: J. Trasuns.

JEWISH MINORITY: Divided into factions of Agudos Isroel (United Jews), a national and orthodox party (*Leader:* Mordukh Dubins); and Mizrochi (Zionists), representing the democratic groups (*Leader:* Marjus Nurok).

CHRISTIAN NATIONAL UNION: Lutheran; pays special attention to religion as the basis of public order and national welfare; tends to favor prohibition; in *foreign policy*, strongly nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, opposes radical social measures.

Leader: K. Beldaus.

PROGRESSIVE UNION PARTY: Replaces the former Reform Social Democratic Labor Party, but is less radical and more nationalistic in principle; represents a country as well as town constituency. In *foreign policy*, advocates closer relations with other Baltic states and Poland. In *domestic policy*, favors coöperation with parties of other classes for national welfare.

Leader: Mārgers Skujenieks (formerly Premier).

POLISH CATHOLIC PARTY: Defends Polish cultural aims.

Leader: Janis Verzbickis.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	Organ of Farmers Union.	J. Druva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centra Balss	Democratic Centre.	H. Termanis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europa-Ost	German and Jewish Minorities; anti-fascist.	
Frimorgn	Jewish.	M. Razumny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunais Vords	Latgallian Progressive Farmers.	J. Uljans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunais Zemgaliētis	Democratic Centre.	K. Grislis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunakās Zinas	Independent; Democratic Centre tendency; 130,000 circulation.	Em. Benjamin (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Arnis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kursemes Vords	Christian National Union.	K. Gramatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vords	Latgallian Catholic and Christian Farmers.	J. Ikovniks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latviešu Balss	Progressive Union.	V. Holcmanis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvija	New Farmers and Small Landowners' Party.	K. Tebecis (<i>Ed.</i>)

LATVIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Latvijas Kareivis	Non-political; organ of War Office.	Col. A. Plensners (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Sargs	Organ of Christian National Union.	O. Hofmanis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvis	Organ of National Union.	A. Avots (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libausche Zeitung	German; conservative.	A. Meijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novy Golos	Russian Minority.	B. Matvejev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pehdeja Brihdi	Farmers Union.	O. Liepins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Rundschau	German Minority; National Socialist tendency; 25,000 circulation.	R. Ruetz & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Mensenkampff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semgales Balss	Farmers Union tendency.	J. Rudzitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sevodnia	Russian Minority.	A. Kruminski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialdemokrats	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	P. Melnais (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdibas Vestnesis	Official.	M. Arons (<i>Ed.</i>)
Strahdneeku Awise (Libau)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	A. Jatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvian Economist (monthly)	Non-political; publication of Ministry of Finance.	J. Bokalders (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrafa Agentura	Latvian telegraph agency.	K. Roze (<i>Dir.</i>)
-------------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	Germany *	Nicaragua
Albania	Great Britain	Norway
Argentina	Greece	Panama
Australia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Austria	Haiti	Persia
Belgium	Honduras	Peru
Bolivia	Hungary	Poland
Bulgaria	India	Portugal
Canada	Iraq	Rumania
Chile	Irish Free State	Salvador
China	Italy	Siam
Colombia	Japan *	South Africa (Union of)
Cuba	Latvia	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Sweden
Denmark	Lithuania	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Turkey
Estonia	Mexico	Uruguay
Finland	Netherlands	Venezuela
France	New Zealand	Yugoslavia

* In 1933 gave notice of withdrawal from League.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Monaco
Brazil *	Egypt	San Marino
Costa Rica *	Hejaz	U. S. S. R.
Danzig	Iceland	United States
	Liechtenstein	

* Was a member but withdrew from League.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is composed of fifteen States Members, of which five are permanent and ten are non-permanent members. Three non-permanent members are elected annually for a period of three years, three retiring each year. One non-permanent seat was provisionally created in 1933 for a period of three years. The question of the number of non-permanent members is to be reconsidered toward the end of this period. States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1932-33

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Argentina	(Not yet named)
Australia	MR. BRUCE
China	DR. WELLINGTON KOO
Czechoslovakia	M. BENEŠ
Denmark	DR. MUNCH
France †	M. PAUL-BONCOUR
Germany †*	M. VON NEURATH
Great Britain †	SIR JOHN SIMON
Italy †	BARON ALOISI
Japan †*	M. MATSUOKA
Mexico	M. PANI
Panama	DR. GARAY
Poland	M. BECK
Spain	M. DE MADARIAGA

† Permanent members.

* In 1933 gave notice of withdrawal from League.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from (1) Standard Contributions of Member States, (2) Special Contributions from Member and non-Member States, (3) Contributions from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1934 amounts to 30,827,805 gold francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

JOSEPH AVENOL (French). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

PABLO DE AZCARATE (Spanish). Appointed July, 1933

Under Secretary-General

MASSIMO PILOTTI (Italian). Appointed July, 1933

Under Secretary-General

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Under Secretary-General

ERNST TRENDELENBERG (German). Appointed July, 1933

Legal Adviser

J. A. BUERO (Uruguayan). Appointed February, 1928

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931

Economic Questions

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April, 1931

Disarmament

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July, 1930

Transit and Communication

ROBERT HAAS (French). Appointed January, 1931

Mandates

VITO CATASTINI (Italian). Appointed January, 1925

Minorities

HELMAR ROSTING (Danish). Appointed January, 1934

Social and Opium Questions

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April, 1931

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November, 1921

Information

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1933

Treasury

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

Capital: Jerusalem

Area: Palestine, about 10,000 square miles

Population: 843,132 (1930 estimate)

High Commissioner: Lt. Gen. Arthur Grenfell Wauchoppe (appointed 1931)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

Capital: Beirut

Area: about 60,000 square miles

Population: 2,831,622 (1929 estimate)

High Commissioner: Henri Ponsot (appointed 1926)

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 700,050

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 188,265 (1921 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 4,800,000 (1928 estimate)

Governor: Sir Stewart Symes (appointed 1931)

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles

Population: 1,900,000 (1928 estimate)

Commissioner: M. Marchand

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles

Population: 541,762

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles

Population: about 3,000,000

*CLASS C MANDATES**(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)*

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles

Population: 261,821 (1926 estimate)

Administrator: A. J. Werth (appointed 1926)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles

Population: 44,571 (1929 census)

Administrator: Brig. Gen. H. E. Hart (appointed 1931)

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand (1920)

Area: 8.4 square miles

Population: 2,684 (1930 census)

Administrator: W. A. Newman (appointed 1927)

IV. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles

Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague

Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

Judges

SIR CECIL HURST, President (British)	BARON ROLIN-JAEQUEMYS (Belgian)
M. ADACHI (Japanese)	MR. FRANK B. KELLOGG (American)
M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)	COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)
M. FROMAGEOT (French)	M. SCHÜCKING (German)
M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)	M. WANG CHUNG-HUI (Chinese)
M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)	M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban)
M. GUERRERO (Salvadorian)	M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
M. URRUTIA (Colombian)	

Deputy Judges

M. ERICH (Finnish)	M. NOVAKOVITCH (Yugoslav)
M. DA MATTA (Portuguese)	M. REDLICH (Austrian)

Registrar

M. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Swedish)

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva

Founded in January, 1920

The constitutional authority for the International Labor Organization rests on the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaties of Peace. It is an official association of 58 states which seek the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action.

The central organs of the International Labor Organization consist of (a) the General Conference which meets annually and is composed of 4 delegates from each State Member; (b) the Governing Body which usually meets four times a year and consists of 24 persons, 12 of whom represent the Governments, 6 represent the employers and 6 represent the workers. The members of the Governing Body are elected by the General Conference for a term of 3 years. The Governing Body has direct control of the Labor Office; and (c) The International Labor Office.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

H. B. BUTLER (British). Appointed July, 1932

Assistant Director

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed January, 1920

Assistant Director

MR. DI PALMA-CASTIGLIONE (Italian). Appointed February, 1920

Assistant Director

M. F. MAURETTE (French). Appointed October, 1924

Assistant Director

M. F. SITZLER (German). Appointed May, 1933

Technical Adviser

DR. L. CAROZZI (Italian). Appointed September, 1920

In addition there are 15 Chiefs of Section

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia

Area: 43,000 square miles

Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Appointed by Legislature December 3, 1930, to fill unexpired term of President King. Elected President as a result of regular quadrennial election held May 5, 1931. Inaugurated January 4, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

Reorganized in May, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of 1928 (for six years)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of 1931 (for four years)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig)

Speaker: CLARENCE L. SIMPSON (True Whig)

Number of Members * 10

Number of Members * 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Politics in Liberia at present is more a question of personalities than of issues. The Party programs given below are the professed programs, but the dominant True Whig Party in practice often acts directly contrary to some of its alleged objects.

The government has always been under the control of the True Whig Party. When members of the opposition party have been elected to the legislature the election has either been declared void, or means have been found of forcing the resignation of the opposition members.

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869; the professed party platform has been so reversed recently by the present administration that no definite program may be observed except that of a nationalistic tendency to run the Government without assistance from any source regardless of former obligations and commitments; encourages entry of foreign capital under constitutional limitations, and development of natural resources by non-monopolistic foreign concessions; pledges inauguration of road building program to open up interior; apparently does not favor freedom of speech and press (indiscriminate application of Sedition Law).

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), S. David Coleman (Chairman of Party, Senator) and Clarence Simpson (Secretary of Party, Representative).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Favors passage of constitutional amendments decreasing the President's power, especially his appointive power; desires removal of the seat of government from Monrovia to the interior, thereby developing latter through forced influx of civilized element; seeks thorough reform in militia, finances, and judiciary, and establishment of civil service; believes in closer coöperation between government and business; favors entry of foreign capital into the country, but is opposed to special concessions; desires more stringent laws covering debt evasion and establishment of Debtor's Court; wants increased appropriations for education; thinks best aid to agriculture is through specialized scientific and technical effort, principally for coffee growing; favors unhindered selection of legislative candidates by the people; insists on freedom of speech and press; demands that restrictions be placed on importation of trade spirits; and urges reform in the administration of the hinterland districts.

Leader: T. J. R. Faulkner (Leader of Party, Presidential nominee at last election).

PRESS *

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly)	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Because of a recently enacted Sedition Law the press has been so restricted that there remains but one weekly newspaper in the entire Republic.

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,489 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,367,072 (1931 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session following military overthrow of preceding administration

Reelected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1931

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 23, 1929

Premier

J. TŪBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Dissolved on April 17, 1927

Last election, May 8, 9, and 10, 1926

Number of members 85

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and industrialists; a conservative democratic party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform. Premier Tūbelis on taking office in September, 1929, issued a statement. In *foreign policy* he announced a firm stand for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, but favored a rapprochement with the Baltic states, Latvia and Estonia. In *domestic policy* he favored a return to constitutionalism, elections for the local governments as early as possible and later for the Seimas and for President, and also a gradual modification of the military censorship restrictions. Since then an election for President by National Electors has taken place.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1931 by National Electors), J. Tūbelis (Premier and Minister of Finance), J. Lapėnas, Antanas Merkys, Rev. V. Mironas, and Prof. I. Tamošaitis.

PEOPLES SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents interest of middle agricultural classes and small farmers; anti-clerical in tendency; formed in 1902 as the Lithuanian Democratic Party. In *foreign policy*, favors a united Lithuania and an equality of international rights with her neighbors. In *domestic policy*, stands for the rights of free speech, press, and assembly, for the agricultural and economic development of the country, and for agrarian reforms to distribute lands to new settlers on favorable terms.

Leaders: Dr. Kazys Grinius (formerly President), Mykolas Sleževičius (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jonas Staugaitis (formerly Speaker of Parliament), F. Bortkevičienė and Z. Toliušis.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates a constitutional socialist program, including nationalization of banking, industry, and natural resources; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: St. Kairys, K. Venslauskis, and L. Purėnienė.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A party comprising many of the Roman Catholic clergy as well as voters of all classes; founded in 1890. It advocates a program of social reform based on Christian principles, including free compulsory lay and religious education, the right of labor to organize and strike, and the eight-hour day; favors agrarian reform.

Leaders: Rev. M. Krupavičius (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. L. Bistras (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Dr. P. Karvelis (formerly Minister of Finance) and Z. Starkus (formerly State Comptroller).

FARMERS UNION: Represents the interests and point of view of farmers; advocates improvement and protection of agricultural property, also farm products sales organizations and farm credits. Pro-clerical in tendency.

Leader: Aleksandras Stulginskis (last Speaker of Parliament, formerly President of the Republic).

FEDERATION OF LABOR: Established in 1919; represents interests of organized workers opposed to theory of class conflict; seeks support also of small landholders and new settlers; adherent of Utrecht Christian Labor Internationale; favors eight-hour day.

Leaders: Dr. K. Ambrozaitis and Prof. P. Dovydaitis.

MEMEL TERRITORY PARTY (Klaipėda): Represents various classes of voters; particularly concerned in protecting the interests of the Territory.

Leaders: Dr. Trukanas, E. Borchertas and von Dresler.

POLISH GROUP: Concerned in protecting cultural and economic interests of the Polish minority.

Leader: V. Budzinskis.

JEWISH GROUP: Represents interests of the Jewish population.

Leaders: Dr. O. Finkelšteinas, Dr. J. Robinsonas and Max Soloveičikas.

FARMERS PARTY: A liberal party, democratic in principle and representing the interests of agriculture; seeks the union of all agrarian parties, and in questions of land reform advocates special attention to production; favors religious tolerance and the development of the Lithuanian national culture.

Leaders: P. Leonas (formerly Minister of Justice), R. Skipitis (formerly Minister of Interior), J. Jankevičius (formerly Minister of Communications), Count V. Zubovas and M. Sidzikauskas (Minister to Great Britain).

GERMAN GROUP: Represents interests of the German minority.

Leaders: R. Kinderis and H. Hanzen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dienos Naujėnos	Independent political and economic paper.	J. Beliackas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzien Kowienski	Polish.	B. Paskevicius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuviszka Ceitunga	Pro-German.	H. Gelhaar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	I. Seinius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Keleivis	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Linkys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Źinios	Organ of People's Socialist Party.	J. Kardelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Dampfboot	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Neueste Nachrichten	Lithuanian government organ, in German.	J. Albrecht (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memellaendische Rundschau .	German Farmers Party.	G. Prenkschas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rytas	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	Dr. L. Bistras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksblatt	People's Socialist Party; Jewish.	J. Mark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsu Rytojus (twice weekly)	Economic and political; farmers' paper.	Antanas Bružas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Źemės Źkis (weekly)	Agricultural.	Dr. Krikščiūnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Organ of Federation of Labor.	Prof. Pranas Dovydaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Maj. Balčiūnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Źkininkas	Economic and political; organ of People's Socialist Party.	V. Oškinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Volkszeitung (weekly)	Socialistic.	Martin Zeewaldt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsu Laikraštis	Catholic organ.	Prof. A. Tumėnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sekmadienis (weekly)	Political and economic, Nationalistic tendency.	Ch. Kučinskas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Non-political; organ of Riflemen's Association.	A. Źmuidzinavičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Źkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of Farmers Union.	J. Dagelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Źkininko Patarėjas (weekly)	Economic.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunimas (fortnightly) . . .	Non-political; illustrated.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	Masiulis, Kvieska, and Šalčius (<i>Eds.</i>)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 299,993 (census of 1931)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE
Ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)
Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 7, 1931 (for three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	26
Socialist	14
Radical-Socialist	6
Independent (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters)	4
Independent Radical	2
Independent Left	2
Total	54

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier), François Altwies (formerly Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources, development of railroads and electricity; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: R. Blum and Paul Krier.

RADICAL-SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxemburg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE DISSENTERS): Adheres to the existing constitution, resolutely monarchistic, opposes the Economic Union with Belgium.

Leader: Hubert Loutsch (formerly Premier).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independance Luxembourgeoise	Independent.	Paul Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Landes-Zeitung	Independent.	Bourg-Bourger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt . .	Independent Nationalist.	Leo Muller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung . . .	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist and syndicalist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico

Area: 767,198 square miles

Population: 16,404,030 (1930 census)

President

ABELARDO L. RODRÍGUEZ

Elected by Congress September 4, 1932; assumed office September 4, 1932, for term ending November 30, 1934

Cabinet

Appointed September 5, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

Election of July 3, 1932. Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of July 3, 1932. Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances continue as President and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It is in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controls the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries.

On September 3, 1932, President Rubio, who had assumed office on February 5, 1930, following his election in 1929, resigned, giving as his reason ill health and divergence of opinion between himself and the National Revolutionary Party. On the following day Congress accepted his resignation and elected General Rodríguez to fill his unexpired term. On taking over the Presidency General Rodríguez stated that he would endeavor to carry out the postulates of the revolution and to comply with the program of his party. In doing so, President Rodríguez has given special attention to the improvement of the standard of living of the working classes, to the agrarian problem, to the establishment of rural and primary schools, and to the economic and financial situation of the country.

Presidential elections are scheduled to be held on July 1, 1934.

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in addition to President Rodríguez, are General Calles (formerly President), and Colonel Carlos Riva Palacio (President of the Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero	Financial.	Manuel Gomez O. (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Economista	Financial.	Francisco Trejo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendencies; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Luis L. Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Independent pictorial tabloid.	José E. Campos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Ernesto Hildago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendencies; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendencies; good circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>Universal</i> Carlos Noriega Hope (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> Manuel Horta (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam
Seat of Government: The Hague
Area: 12,603 square miles (excluding water)
Population: 7,920,388 (1930 census)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Ascended throne November 23, 1890
Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

National Council, quasi-independent of Parliament
comprising religious and other parties
Appointed May 24, 1933

Premier

DR. HENDRIK COLIJN (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT (Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER (Eerste Kamer)

*Election of July, 1932 (Six-year term; renewed
by halves every three years)*

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic	11
Christian Historical	7
Anti-Revolutionary	6
Liberal	6
Liberal Democratic	4
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER (Tweede Kamer)

Election of April, 1933 (for four years)

President: JONKHEER DR. CH. J. M.
RUYS DE BEERENBROUCK (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	28
Social Democratic	22
Anti-Revolutionary	14
Christian Historical	10
Liberal	7
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	4
Minor Parties	9

Total 100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Conservative, opposed to socialism, but with democratic tendencies in social measures, owing to labor adherents; derives its program from the Papal encyclicals *Quanta Cura*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, based on recognition of religion, family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations in accordance

with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, and reestablishment of a Dutch Legation at the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, favors economy in military expenditures, protective tariffs, reduction of inheritance taxes, denominational education with state support, and state support of East Indian missions.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (parliamentary leader of Party), Dr. C. M. J. F. Goseling (President of Party), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (President of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Senator) and Dr. E. J. H. van Schaik (Minister of Justice).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, advocates disarmament, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 15, local option and state pensions.

Leaders: J. Oudegeest (President of Party), J. W. Albarda (member of Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Polak (Senator), Dr. F. M. Wibaut (Senator), J. H. A. Schaper and Suze Groeneweg (members of Lower Chamber).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: J. Schouten (President of Party and parliamentary leader), Dr. H. Colijn (Premier), A. W. F. Idenburg (formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Minister of Domestic Affairs) and Dr. A. Anema (Senator).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, except that it desires to maintain the Dutch Reformed Church in a privileged position. It opposes state interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (formerly Premier, member of Lower Chamber), Dr. J. Schokking (formerly Minister of Justice), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (Minister of Social Affairs), J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (Secretary of Party) and Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (President of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Dr. P. Droogleever Fortuyn (Senator and Burgomaster of Rotter-

dam), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. I. H. J. Vos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Smeenge (Senator) and Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, national disarmament and free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. H. P. Marchant (Minister of Education), Dr. D. van Embden (Senator and outstanding leader for disarmament, Prof. of Economics at Univ. of Amsterdam), Dr. P. J. Oud (Minister of Finance), Th. M. Ketelaar (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joekees and Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party and Senator).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	D. J. von Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Courant—Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Dag	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	L. J. Stolwijk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	Prof. Dr. A. Anema (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. V. L. M. Verbiest (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Laudy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Party; morning and evening paper.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Chief Ed.</i>) J. J. de Roode (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Courant (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>)
Residentiebode (Hague)	Catholic organ.	S. Bruysten (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. G. van der Hoeven (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Centrum (Utrecht) . . .	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	Th. F. M. Schaepman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist (Hague) (three times a week)	Financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Groene Amsterdammer . . (weekly)	Democratic.	Prof. A. C. Josephus Jitta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vryheid (Arnhem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Party.	Dr. J. J. van Bolhuis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten. (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Institute for Economic Writings (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazette de Hollande . . . (Hague) (weekly)	No political affiliations; published in English, German and French, giving useful information for foreign readers.	F. J. W. Drion (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vryzinnig-Democraat . . . (Hague) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. A. M. Joekees (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly)	Political and literary.	G. N. van Kampen (<i>Pub.</i>)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	My. Ontwikkeling (<i>Prop.</i>)
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opbouw (Utrecht) (monthly)	Political.	Bruna & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zeist) (monthly)	Political.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Nederlandsch-Telegraaf-Agentschap	International; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-Wolff group.	C. Schlick (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Vaz Diaz . . .	Independent.	Vaz Diaz, da Silva and Lissauer (<i>Proprs.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	D. Berretty (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Nederlandsch Correspondentie-bureau (Hague)	Semi-official.	Dr. J. J. Belinfante (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta-Holland (Hague)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 281,549 (1931 estimate) — Newfoundland: 277,285; Labrador: 4,264

Governor

SIR DAVID MURRAY ANDERSON

Assumes office, January 23, 1933, for five-year term

Cabinet

United Newfoundland Party

Appointed June 28, 1932

Prime Minister

FREDERICK C. ALDERDICE (United Newfoundland Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor for life

President: M. P. GIBBS (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of June 11, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: J. A. WINTER (United Newfoundland Party)

	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Number of Members	24	United Newfoundland 24
		Liberal 2
		Independent 1
		—
		Total 27

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland will be temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority will be vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor will preside over this Commission. The present charter will be replaced by another until the country "becomes self-supporting."

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (weekly)	Liberal-Conservative.	J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal; political and economic.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,537,363, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1933 estimate)

Governor-General

CHARLES BATHURST, BARON BLEDISLOE

Appointed November 29, 1929, for five-year term

Assumed office March, 1930

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed September 22, 1931

Prime Minister

GEORGE WILLIAM FORBES (Coalition)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of December, 1931 (for three years, but extended in 1932 to December 23, 1935).

Speaker: SIR C. E. STATHAM (Independent)

Present Number of Members . . . 22

Parties *Representation*

Coalition (Reform — 30, United — 21)	51
Labor	24
Independent	4
Coalition Independent	1

Total * 80

* Including 4 who represent Maori electorates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of December, 1931, the Coalition Government, formed by the United and Reform Parties, won a two-to-one victory. The coalition now has 51 seats, Labor 24, and Independents 5.

COALITION PARTY: The union of the old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties was concluded in September, 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression. The Coalition manifesto at the general election in December, 1931, foreshadowed a strong, safe, careful policy of reconstruction, unemployment relief work of a productive nature, and the absorption of the unemployed in industries; the fostering of manufactures upon an economic basis, economies in government expenditure, and relief of taxation to families where practicable; reduction of land tax, county rates and other assistance for farmers; relief for mortgagors; improvement in quality of produce and development of oversea markets; reciprocal tariffs within the Empire, encouragement of land settlement and small holdings for town workers.

Leaders: George W. Forbes (Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (Minister of Finance), Ethelbert A. Ransom (Minister of Lands), William Downie Stewart (formerly Minister of Finance), Sir Apirana Ngata (Native Minister), James A. Young (Health and Internal Affairs), Robert Masters (Education), John G. Cobbe (Defense), Adam Hamilton (Postmaster General and Employment), Charles E. de la Barca Macmillan (Agriculture) and John Bitchener (Public Works).

LABOR PARTY: The 1931 election manifesto foreshadowed the immediate provision of productive work to enable the unemployed to maintain themselves; utilization of existing banking laws to provide credit within New Zealand for reconstruction and industrial development, primary and secondary, with maximum support for secondary industries; establishment of a central bank with control of note issue; planned production of national requirements; development of land settlement; supply of fertilizers to farmers on easy credit; reciprocal trade with Great Britain and other countries; organization of contracts for sale of New Zealand products overseas, with guaranteed reciprocal trade; negotiations to prevent undue fluctuation in prices; coördination of transport, reduction of interest and rent, reintroduction of graduated land tax; maintenance of conciliation and arbitration system.

Leaders: Michael J. Savage (Leader), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council), Peter Fraser, Edwin J. Howard, William J. Jordan, John A. Lee, Henry G. R. Mason, Walter Nash, W. E. Parry, Robert Semple and Daniel G. Sullivan.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	Reform.	J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros. Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	United; liberal; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily; only morning daily in Auckland; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Props.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Times (Christchurch)	United; liberal; oldest paper in Dominion — established in 1851.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform.	H. Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Christchurch) (evening)	United; liberal.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Burns (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Christchurch) (evening)	Independent; established in 1914.	H. McD. Vincent (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Worker (weekly)	Labor.	I. M. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	A. B. Lane (<i>Mgr.</i>)
---	---	----------------------------

NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 750,000 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. JUAN BAUTISTA SACASA (Liberal)

Elected November 6, 1932. Assumed office January 1, 1933, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed January 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

*Elections of November 6, 1932 **

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	15
Conservatives	8
Total	23

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	29
Conservatives	14
Total	43

* Supervised by the United States of America.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, participation of the minority in the Government, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General José María Moncada (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (member of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Antonio Barberena (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (President of the Republic), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Salvador Guerrero M. (Minister of Finance) and General Anastasio Somoza (Commander of the Guardia Nacional).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church

with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, but with state-encouraged Catholic schools also; participation of the minority in the Government.

Leaders: Adolfo Diaz (formerly President of the Republic, Conservative Presidential candidate in the election of 1932), Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Ricardo Lopez Callejas (formerly Minister of Finance), Martin Bernard and Carlos Cuadra Pasos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Liberal.	José M. Castrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
Independiente	Liberal.	Carlos Dionisio Hernandez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Prensa	Conservative.	Gaby Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro and Enrique Belli (<i>Eds.</i>)
Informacion (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correo (Granada)	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Nicaraguense (Granada)	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centro-Americano (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (Leon)	Liberal.	Luis Lopez Argüello (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eco Nacional (Leon)	Liberal.	Ruben Valladares S. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior (Bluefields) (weekly)	Liberal.	Manuel J. Mendoza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,588 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed March 2, 1933

Premier

J. L. MOWINCKEL (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1933 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); CHRISTOPHER HORNSRUD (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

J. NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor); F. R. AAS (Conservative)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Radical); H. O. SKURDAL (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	69
Conservative	30
Liberal	24
Agrarian	23
Independent Liberal	1
Radical People's	1
Social	1
Christian People's	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects, in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting, for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; Marxist party aiming at

establishment of Socialistic community not by parliamentary means but by class war, resulting in complete dominance of workers.

Leaders: Christopher Hornsrud (Vice-Speaker of Storting, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Magnus Nilssen (formerly Minister of Public Works, leader of Moderate faction), J. Nygaardsvold (Speaker of Lagting, leader of the Storting group), Halvard Olsen (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor) and Elias Volan (Chairman of the Trade Unions).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. A Liberal-Conservative national party, strongly anti-Communistic, and opposed to prohibition. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Chairman of Party and Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen (formerly Member of Storting), Henrik Ameln (formerly Member of Storting and formerly Speaker of the Odelsting) and H. Gram (Member of Storting and Secretary General of the Party).

LIBERAL PARTY (The Left): Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, leader of the Left Storting group), H. J. Aarstad (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. F. Eiesland (Speaker of the Odelsting), H. Five (Minister of Agriculture) and Betzy Kjelsberg.

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is a necessary condition for the progress and welfare of the country.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), J. Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (member of the Storting), H. O. Skurdal (Vice-Speaker of the Odelsting) and Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY (Liberal Left): Coöperates with Conservatives. A national and liberal party upholding the rights of individuals socially, economically and culturally.

Leaders: Dr. Rolf Thommessen (Chairman of Party, editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjort (Professor at the University of Oslo), K. W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense) and Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce).

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Its policy is national and radical-democratic, advocating the promotion of international peace and arbitration; closer cultural and economic coöperation with the old Norwegian colonies, Iceland, Greenland and the Færø Islands; open foreign policy under complete control of the Storting; free trade; social reforms tending to the economic self-government of the workers; prohibition of spirits and support of national language movement.

Leader: Alf. Mjøen (member of Storting).

SOCIAL PARTY: A radical reform party but strongly opposed to communism and socialism; particularly strong in Bergen.

Leader: Dybwad Brochmann (Member of Storting).

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: A new party. In last election it put up candidates only in one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

Leader: N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative, influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse, C. Huitfeldt, and H. Överland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Social Party organ.	Reinert Torgierson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	Einar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Den 17 de Mai	Liberal.	A. Breidsvoll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Middagsavisen	Conservative.	C. L. Buraas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerlöv and F. Ramm (<i>Eds.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels— og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	J. Dugstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Finn B. Henriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vælgeren	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	Smitt Ingebretsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tromsø Stiftstidende (Tromsø)	Conservative.	Erling Steinbö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Joh. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	O. Røgeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	A. Hoffstad and G. H. Reymert (<i>Eds.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Haakon Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S	Independent news agency.	S. Segeleicke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyrå	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	Th. Aadahl (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. HARMODIO ARIAS (Doctrinary Liberal)

Assumed office October 1, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 5, 1932 (for four years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinary Liberal	14
Coalition Reform and National Liberal	11
Conservative	5
Unionist	1
Agrarian	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are two principal parties in Panama, the Liberal and the Conservative. The chief divergence between their programs is on the question of public instruction, the Liberal Party favoring an educational system free from church control, and the Conservative Party advocating instruction under church auspices. The ideological lines of liberalism and conservatism have never coincided with actual party lines. The real division has always been between the Government party and the Opposition party; and Liberals and Conservatives have figured on both sides. Since the revolution of January 2, 1931, party lines have become more indistinct than ever. During the Presidential campaign of 1932 the Liberal Party divided into three factions: the National Liberals led by Rodolfo Chiari; the Doctrinary Liberals supporting Harmodio Arias; and the Reform Liberals, led by Francisco Arias. Shortly before the end of the campaign a coalition of the National Liberals and the Reform Liberals was effected with Francisco Arias the candidate of the combined parties.

Before the revolution of 1931, Liberal Party leaders supporting the administration of President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena were: Rodolfo Chiari (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos López, Tomás Duque (formerly Minister of Finance), Adriano Robles (formerly Minister of Government).

Leaders supporting the revolution were: *Liberals* — Harmodio Arias (now President of the Republic for the second time), Ricardo J. Alfaro (President

from January, 1931, to October, 1932), Domingo Diaz, Jephtha B. Duncan, Guillermo Andreve, Jorge E. Boyd, Arnulfo Arias, Juan Antonio Jiménez (now Minister of Government and Justice), Enrique A. Jiménez (now Minister of Finance), Francisco Arias. *Conservatives* — Dr. Samuel Lewis, Fernando Guardia, Julio Fábrega.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción Comunal	Nationalistic.	Ramón Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Panamá (evening)	Reform Liberal.	Victor Goytia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American	Liberal; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition; issues a weekly digest in Spanish with identical articles in English.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panamá-América	(see above.)	Rafael Samudio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Conservative; Catholic.	José de la Cruz Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (evening)	Liberal; founded in 1921; issues the <i>Evening Times</i> , in English.	Jephtha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Latin American Digest (weekly)	Issued by the <i>Panama American</i> in Spanish with identical articles in English.	Salomon de la Selva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gráfico (weekly)	Liberal.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 900,000 (1933 estimate)

President

DR. EUSEBIO AYALA (Liberal)

Elected May 8, 1932; Assumed office August 15, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August 15, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: DR. RAÚL CASAL RIBEIRO (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: GERONIMO RIART (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	14
National Republican *	6
Total	20

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	25
National Republican *	15
Total	40

* All National Republican members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies resigned their office during October, 1931.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Progressive in program; favors maintenance of national defense, social legislation, equal educational opportunities for men and women, agrarian reforms including a more equitable distribution of the land, obligatory suffrage, financial reform, the establishment of a central bank, reformation of electoral laws and protection of national industries.

Leaders: Dr. José P. Guggiari (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (President of the Republic), Dr. E. González Navero (formerly Acting President of the Republic), Dr. Raúl Casal Ribeiro (Vice-President of the Republic), Narciso Mendez Benítez (Minister of Interior), Victor Rojas (Minister of War), Justo Prieto (Minister of Justice), Luis Escobar (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Justo P. Benítez (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Dr. Manuel Burgos (President of Party).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative in program. The party did not take part or offer a candidate at the 1932 presidential election.

Leaders: Tomás Romero Pereyra (President of Party), Dr. Francisco C. Chaves (formerly Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), Dr. Manuel T. Frutos, Dr. Eduardo Lopez-Moreira, Frederico Chaves, Dr. Antonio Sosa, and Dr. César Vasconsellos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Crítica	Independent; opposition.	J. B. Tendil (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario	Independent; conservative; founded in 1904.	Manuel D. Carvalho (<i>Dir.</i>) Eliseo Da Rosa (<i>Prop.</i>)
Liberal	Liberal Party organ; founded in 1914.	Efraim Cardozo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Orden	Independent.	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Liberal.	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria	National Republican.	J. N. González (<i>Dir.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Trade journal.	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	Trade journal.	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERSIA

Capital: Teheran

Area, 628,000 square miles

Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

RIZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Elected December 13, 1925, by Constituent Assembly

Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed September 17, 1933

Premier

MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN FOROUGHI

PARLIAMENT (National Assembly)

(Medjliss)

Election of 1932 (for two years)

Speaker: MIRZA HUSSEIN KHAN DADGAR

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no active political parties in Persia today. The present Medjliss gives legislative sanction to measures and policies adopted by the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelaat (evening)	Founded 1925.	Ali Khan Masoudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Z. Rahnema (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded in 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger de Teheran . . .	Founded 1924; in French and English.	Francois Malek-Karam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Setareh-i-Djehan	Founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem E'tessam-Zadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shafaq-i-Sorkh.	Founded 1922.	A. Dashti (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Founded 1927.	Y. Mayel Turserkani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tabriz (Tabriz)	Published twice weekly.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gulshan	Founded 1916; thrice weekly.	Tabrizi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
		Amir-Rezvani (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 532,047 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES

Elected by Constituent Assembly April 30, 1933, to complete term of his predecessor (who assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term)

Cabinet

Appointed November 25, 1933

President of the Cabinet

DR. JOSÉ DE LA RIVA AGUERO

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Congress was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August 22, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and to consider other important measures. The new Constitution was promulgated April 9, 1933. The new Constitution provides that by-elections shall be held and that the Constituent Assembly be divided into the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The by-elections have been fixed for the first Sunday in June, 1934. Congress should begin its sessions on July 28, 1934. The Constituent Assembly adjourned on September 30, 1933, presumably until after the by-elections, but it may be called into session at any moment meanwhile.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) has attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Union Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections.

"UNION REVOLUCIONARIA": Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude.

Leaders: Luis A. Flores (President of Party), Oscar Medelius, Alfredo Herrera, Manuel Diez Canseco and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

"DESCENTRALISTA PARTY": Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: N. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Climaco Tamayo.

"CIVILISTA PARTY": Coöperates with Union Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: Luis Pardo, José M. Manzanilla, Antonio Miró Quesada and Luis Miró Quesada.

"SOCIALIST PARTY": Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo, Saturnino Vara Cadillo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: This Party is now inactive. In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favored the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocated industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguia.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party, but it was strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leader: General Gerardo Alvarez.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

"APRA PARTY" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; "anti-imperialistic." In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Latin American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leaders: Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Julio Guerrero, Manuel Cox, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Heysen.

"PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA": A centre party which was allied with the Union Revolucionaria Party at the beginning.

Leaders: Elias Lozada Benavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

"PARTIDO REPUBLICANO NACIONALISTA": A new party being organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. Official statements of the Constitution of the Party, its leaders and its platform, have not been issued as yet. It is considered that this party will coöperate very closely with the Administration in the next Congressional by-elections,

and will work with the Administration in giving the latter a working majority in Congress.

Leader: Arturo Osoreo.

"PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA": A new centre party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes.

Leader: Dr. Luis Eguiguren.

LIBERAL PARTY: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: José Balta, Gerardo Balbuena, Wenceslao Valera and Ricardo Flores.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Antorcha	Apra Party organ; radical; anti-imperialistic.	Humberto Ugolotti Dansay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and one of leading papers in Peru; Civilista organ; founded in 1838.	Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada & Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Crónica	Democratic; pro-administration.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Fernando A. Franco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suplemento	Independent, radically anti-Civilista.	Jose V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Organ of Apra Party	Victor Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Dr. Guevara (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
Pueblo	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballon (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
Callao	Independent; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Callao)		
Intransigente	Supports Union Revolucionaria Party.	Oscar Medelius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Callao)		
Sancion	Radical; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Callao)		
Comercio	Independent.	Alberto Delgado (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		
Sol	Union Revolucionaria Party organ.	Mariano E. Velasco (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		
Variedades (weekly)	Democratic; independent; illustrated.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Enrique Rivero Tremouille (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent; illustrated; in English.	C. N. Griffis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo (bi-weekly)	Union Revolucionaria Party organ.	Felipe Alvarado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (bi-weekly)	Union Revolucionaria Party organ.	Luis M. Sespedes (<i>Prop.</i>)
Boletin del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrús (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Boletin Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
(monthly)		

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)
Area: 149,960 square miles
Population: 32,927,773 (1931 census)

President

IGNACY MOŚCICKI (Non-partisan)
Re-elected by Parliament, sitting as the National Assembly,
May 8, 1933, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party Union
Appointed May 10, 1933

Premier

JANUSZ JĘDRZEJEWICZ (Non-Party Union)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

*Election of November 23, 1930 (for five years)**

Speaker: WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ
(Elected on Non-Party Union
ticket but now non-partisan)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	73
National Party	12
Peasant Party (Piast, Wyzwo- lenie, and Peasant Union) . .	6
Socialists	5
Ukrainians	4
Christian Democrats	4
Germans	3
National Labor	2
Non-partisan	1
Independent	1
Total	111

*In most cases, the Senators and Deputies of the Peasant Party, the Socialists, and the Nationalist Labor Party were elected on one ticket, the "Middle Left Bloc."

LOWER CHAMBER (Sejm)

*Election of November 16, 1930 (for five years)**

Speaker: CASIMIR SWITALSKI (Non-
Party Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	247
National Party	63
Parliamentary Club of Peasant Parties	41
Socialists	23
Ukrainians	17
Christian Democrats	14
National Labor	8
Jews	6
Agrarian Peasant Party	6
Germans	5
Communists	4
Ukrainian Radicals	4
Jewish Orthodox	1
Independent	5
Total	444

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NON-PARTY UNION: Governmental Bloc, with no strictly delimited program; fully supports Marshal Pilsudski and desires to revise the constitution to strengthen the executive; professes to encourage those whose work is deemed to be disinterested and intended to promote the welfare of the state, and to

improve the education and sense of responsibility of the citizenry; composed of representatives of various social elements, from radical democrats to moderate conservatives; the backbone of the bloc are the former Legionaries and affiliated elements headed by Colonel Valery Slawek (formerly Premier), Alexander Prystor (Premier of the last cabinet), Casimir Switalski (Speaker of Sejm), Premier Jedrzejewicz and Deputies Colonels Adam Koc, Miedzinski, Polakiewicz; the pro-Pilsudski Democrats; the pro-Government Socialists (former members of the Socialist Party) headed by Bobrowski and Smulikowski; the conservative group representing large landowning elements, headed by Prince J. Radziwill (Deputy), and Senators Targowski and Stecki; the social minority groups of which the Jewish is headed by W. Wislicki and the Ukrainian by P. Pewnyj; the pro-Pilsudski peasant group headed by Bojko, Kielak and Gwiżdż; the pro-Pilsudski labor party led by Ewert and Makowski; and all members of the Cabinet.

NATIONAL PARTY (National Democrats): Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution based on equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Rybarski (President of Party), Sen. Stanislaw Glabinski, Seweryn Czetwertynski, Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, Stanislaw Rymar, Stanislaw Stronski and Wojciech Trampczynski.

PARLIAMENTARY CLUB OF PEASANT PARTIES: Formerly consisted of three separate groups; the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union. Now amalgamated into one party. The Piast represents the well-to-do farmers, strongly supporting Agrarian reform but opposed to the expropriation of property without indemnity; the Wyzwolenie represents a radical peasant group consisting of small landholders and farm workers, advocates expropriation without compensation, separation of Church and State; the Peasant Union is a radical peasant group similar to the Wyzwolenie.

Leaders: Michal Róg (Chairman of Party), Maksymiljan Malinowski, Jan Madejczyk, Stanislaw Wrona and Jan Woznicki.

SOCIALISTS: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Ignacy Daszynski (former Speaker of Sejm; although no longer on the board of the Party, he retains the spiritual leadership of the Socialists), Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski (Chairman of Party), Stefan Kopcinski, Kazimierz Czapinski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

UKRAINIANS: Represent Ukrainian population of Eastern Poland; seek extension of minority rights; nationalistic, opposed to communism.

Leaders: Dymitr Lewicki (President of Party), W. Zahajkiewicz, Stanislaw Lucki and Dmytro Welykanowicz.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS: Moderate democratic-clerical; organized under principle of Papal encyclical "Rerum Novarum"; represents industrial laborers and artisans, lower middle and professional classes.

Leaders: Antoni Ponikowski (President of Party, formerly Premier), Wacław Bitner, Stefan Bryła, Władysław Tempka and W. Korfanty.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

Leaders: Jan Faustyniak (President of Party), Adam Chadzynski, Wojciech Pawlak and Jan Jankowski.

JEWISH GROUP: Conservative, represents the Jewish minority; composed of merchants, industrialists, members of professions, artisans, and workmen. Includes Zionists and labor elements, with Zionists prevailing.

Leaders: Dr. Ozjasz Thon and Dr. Henryk Rozmaryn (Deputies).

AGRARIAN PEASANT PARTY: This party was recently formed by three deputies of the Parliamentary Club of Peasant Parties, two deputies of the National Labor Party and one formerly independent deputy. It votes with the Non-Party Union.

Leader: Dr. Mieczysław Michalkiewicz.

GERMANS: Represent German population of Western Poland; generally conservative and mainly interested in minority rights.

Leaders: Eugenjusz Franz (President of Party) and Kurt Graebe.

COMMUNISTS: The Polish section of the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Wacław Rózek.

UKRAINIAN RADICALS: Represent radical Ukrainian elements in Poland.

Leader: Dr. Iwan Makuch (Senator).

JEWISH ORTHODOX: Represents the strict Orthodox Jew in Poland.

Leader: Aron Lewin.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. and Wieczór	Independent, with National	M. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski and Nowiny	Party tendency; incorporated ownership.	
Codziennie	Conservative; represents interests of landowners; pro-Government.	Senator Rostworowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzien Polski	Independent; in French.	M. Roquigny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de Varsovie	Non-partisan; sensational; pro-Pilsudski.	Henry Butkiewicz and A. Lewandowski (<i>Props.</i>)
Express Poranny, Dzien Dobry, Dobry Wieczor and Kurjer Czerwony	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government.	H. Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Organ of the National Party.	Deputy Colonel Miedziński and Deputy Colonel Matuszewski (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gazeta Warszawska	Owned by industry; pro-Government sympathies.	M. Niklewicz (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Democratic; pro-Government.	Stefan Olszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative; middle-class paper.	Prof. Z. Lempicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Society "Byt" (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Organ for Army.	W. Stępczyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ of Socialist Party.	K. Olchowicz and F. Mrozowski (<i>Props.</i>)
Robotnik		Konrad Olchowicz and B. Koskowski (<i>Eds.</i>)
		N. Schwalbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
		L. Evert (<i>Ed.</i>)
		M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Czas (Cracow)	Independent conservative; pro-Pilsudski tendency.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Głos Narodu (Cracow)	Christian Democratic Party.	Jan Matjasik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Cracow)	Independent; sensational; pro-Pilsudski.	Deputy Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Naprzód (Cracow)	Organ of Socialist Party.	Berkelhamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Cracow)	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. Ozjasz Thon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung (Katowitz)	German minority organ.	Maksymiljan Kruei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polonia (Katowitz)	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oberschlesischer Kurjer (Królewska Huta)	Catholic; German minority.	Dr. Edward Pant (<i>Prop.</i>)
Freie Presse (Lódź)	German minority organ.	Majew (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Łódzki (Lódź)	Clerical; pro-Government.	K. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Łódzer Zeitung (Lódź)	German; pro-Government.	M. Stypulkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Lódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Bernhard van Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila (Lwów)	Zionist; in Polish.	Oltażewski-Nusbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dilo (Lwów)	Organ of Ukrainians.	H. Hescheles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Ludowy (Lwów)	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Mudryj (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Lwowski (Lwów)	National Party.	A. W. Hausner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo Polskie (Lwów)	Pro-Government.	Dr. Swirski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów)	Democratic.	W. Baranowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański (Poznań)	Pro-Pilsudski; represents land-owners' group; conservative.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poznański (Poznań)	National Party.	J. Winicwich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań)	German minority organ.	Senator Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Wileński (Vilno)	National Party.	Society "Concordia" S. A. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kurjer Wileński (Vilno)	Democratic, pro-Government.	J. Obst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo (Vilno)	Monarchistic; pro-Pilsudski; represents landowners' group; conservative.	K. Okulicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly)	Peasants' interests; pro-Government.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	Dep. Gwizdz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	Cz. Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany (weekly)	General and political.	S. Krzywoszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Wacław Gebethner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	J. Smola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Maciej Rataj (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast (Cracow) (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	M. Żaluska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Gospodarczy (fortnightly)	Economic and financial.	J. Brodacki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droga (monthly)	Political and general; pro-Government.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Polityczny (monthly)	Political and foreign affairs.	Dep. W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Prof. M. Handelsmann (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

P. A. T.	Official.	K. Libicki (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
A. T. E.	Semi-official.	M. Obarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. W.	Independent; economic news.	A. Chrzaszczewski (<i>Dir.</i>)
Iskra	Semi-official.	A. Szczepanik (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Col. M. Szczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	Z. Kaczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
		W. Rostworowski (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,698,345 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected, as unopposed candidate, March 25, 1928; four-year term;
term extended in 1932 for two more years

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow
of elected government, to govern without participation of
Parliament, which was dissolved. Reorganized July 24, 1933)

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

As constituted prior to dissolution

Election of November 7, 1925

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)*

Speaker: GEN. A. X. CORREIA BAR-
RETO (Moderate Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Moderate Democratic	39
Nationalist	11
Independent	9
Monarchist	5
Left Democratic	4
Catholic	2
Agrarian	1
Total	71

* Renewed by halves every three years by elections in
administrative districts.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara dos Deputados)

Speaker: ALFREDO RODRIGUES GAS-
PAR (Moderate Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Moderate Democratic	85
Nationalist	25
Independent	15
Liberal Unionist	13
Left Democratic	7
Monarchist	6
Catholic	4
Agrarian	4
Socialist	2
Autonomist	2

Total 163

NOTE: A new constitution was adopted on March 19, 1933, which provides
for a National Assembly of 90 members to be elected by the people for a term
of four years. The President is to be similarly elected for a seven year term.
Elections have not yet been held. The President is to have power to dissolve
the Assembly. He is to be assisted by a State Council. Several decrees dealing
with the corporative organization of the State have since been issued.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were under the last parliamentary régime

MODERATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Liberal; opposed Roman Catholic clericalism and religious orders, and religious teaching in public and private schools. Advocated separation of Church and State, radical taxation, a state tobacco monopoly, and a moderate republican political platform.

Leaders: Antonio Maria da Silva (deposed Premier), Dr. Dominguos Pereira (formerly Premier), Victorino Guimarães (formerly Minister of Finance and Premier), Herculano Galhardo.

NATIONALIST PARTY: A conservative republican party; favored close relations of Church and State, freedom of belief, press, and speech; opposed government interference in industry and trade.

Leaders: Dr. Julio Dantas, Ginestal Machado.

LIBERAL UNIONIST PARTY: A conservative republican party, having a program similar to that of the Nationalist Party, from which it seceded.

Leader: Francisco P. da Cunha Leal.

LEFT DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A radical-liberal party, similar in program to the Moderate Democratic Party, from which it seceded. Advocated separation of Church and State, progressive direct taxation, distribution of state-owned land to peasants, democracy in industrial management, and full rights for labor union organization.

Leader: Jose Domingues dos Santos (formerly Premier).

MONARCHIST PARTY: Conservative; opposed republican régime.

Leader: João d' Azevedo Coutinho.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Represented Roman Catholic interests, with a program based on the formula of "a free church within a free state."

Leader: Dr. Antonio Lino Netto.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leader: Dr. Ramada Curto.

AUTONOMIST PARTY: Advocated autonomy for the Azores Islands.

Leader: Dr. Amorim Ferreira.

Parties recently organized

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST ALLIANCE PARTY: Formed by members of the various republican parties; republican, parliamentary and opposed to the dictatorship. The program is similar to that of the old Moderate Democratic Party.

Leaders: General Norton de Matos, Dr. Ramada Curto, Dr. Belo de Marais, Azevedo e Silva.

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Organized to support the dictatorship. Said to be tolerant and to admit anyone to membership regardless of his political or religious beliefs.

Leader: Dr. Homen de Sampaio e Melo.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario da Noite	Independent republican; opposed to dictatorship.	Empreza Lisbonense de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Maria Coelho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Manhã	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) Board of Administrators (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo. . . .	Official government organ.	
Diario Liberal	Independent republican; opposed to dictatorship.	Empreza Editora do Diario Liberal (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Evaristo de Carvalho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Alberto Bessa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Party.	Emprezad as Novidades (<i>Prop.</i>) Thomaz Gamboa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empreza de Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Bento Carqueja (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Annibal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic; republican; conservative.	Jorge d'Abreu and Marques Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 122,282 square miles

Population: 18,025,037 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CAROL II

Proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Liberal (with the exception of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has no party affiliation)
Appointed January 3, 1934

Premier

GEORGE TATARESCU (National Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

Election of December 20-22, 1933 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senatul)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker: Not yet elected.

Speaker: Not yet elected.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal	176
National Peasant	9
Hungarian Party	3
German Party	3
Conservative (Gr. Filipescu)	2
Social Democrat	1
Independents	6
Total (elected*)	200

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal	293
National Peasant	29
Peasant Party (Dr. Lupu)	11
National Liberal (G. Bratianu group)	10
National Christian Defense League (Professor Cuza)	9
National Agrarian (O. Goga)	9
Hungarian Party	8
German Party	7
Radical Peasant (G. Iunian and C. Stere group)	6
National-Union (C. Argetoianu)	5

Total 387

* In addition to the 200 Senators elected by vote, there are about 25 Senators from the clergy and about 25 Senators by right.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al. Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it

was a sectionalist party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. It seemed to be weakened by the defection of Dr. N. Lupu, a former leader of the Peasant Party, but at the 1927 elections the influence of Dr. Lupu was proved to have been overestimated. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. Due to his failure to work with the King, Premier Vaida-Voevod and his government resigned in November, 1933, and the Liberal Party, headed by the late Ion Duca, was called upon by the King to form a government.

Leaders: Ion Mihalache (President of Party, formerly Minister of Interior), A. Vaida-Voevod (formerly Premier), Julius Maniu (formerly Premier), G. G. Mironescu (formerly Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Interior), Prof. V. Madgearu (formerly Minister of Finance), Mihai Popovici (formerly Minister of Justice), S. Cicio-Pop (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Voicu Nitescu (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Domains), Eduard Mirto (formerly Minister of Public Works and Communications), D. R. Ioanitescu (formerly Minister of Labor, Health and Social Welfare), Prof. D. Gusti (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), P. Halippa (formerly Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Emil Hatziegan (formerly Minister for Transylvania without portfolio), Sauciu Saveanu (formerly Minister for Bucovina without portfolio), N. Costachescu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative, nationalist party, until 1928 accustomed to political supremacy since the war, under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which control the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics; opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprise and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Ion C. Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. After this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, following the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements were issued that it did not oppose foreign capital if it collaborated on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

Dr. Duca was invited in November, 1933, to form a government. His Cabinet was sworn in on November 14th. It pursued a liberal policy and curbed the fascist propaganda of the so-called "Iron Guards." Mr. Duca was assassinated December 29, 1933.

Leaders: George Tatarescu (Premier), M. Inculets (Minister of Interior), C. Bratianu (Leader of Party), General Uica (formerly Minister of Defense), Victor Antonescu (Minister of Justice), C. Angelescu (Minister of Instruction),

V. Slavescu (Minister of Finance), Richard Franasovici (Minister of Public Works), N. N. Saveanu (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber) and Dr. Costinescu (formerly Mayor of Bucharest).

HUNGARIAN PARTY: Composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Iosif Sandor.

MINOR PARTIES: Include the National Party of former Premier Iorga, which separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1926, because of opposition to the principles of fusion; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; the Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu, formerly of the National Peasant Party; the Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the National Liberal Party in January, 1930; the Agrarian Party, under the leadership of O. Goga, formerly right hand man of Marshal Averescu, Pres. of the People's Party, and who owing to conflicting views left the party together with an important number of members in April 1932; the Conservative Party under the leadership of G. Filipescu, owner of the newspaper *Epoca*; Mr. G. Iunian's group, composed of about 20 deputies who separated from the National Peasant Party in October 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation; the National Christian Defense League, under the leadership of Professor Cuza, carrying on anti-Jewish propaganda; and the Iron Guards, a fascist group, under the leadership of Zelea-Codreanu; the German Party, an organization of the Germans in Transylvania; and the Jewish Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Adeverul	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineatsa</i> .	C. Graur (<i>Dir.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus	Semi-official; daily in Rumanian, once weekly in French; financial and economic.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Horia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aurora	Organ of Peasant Party of Dr. Lupu.	N. Lupu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvantul	Independent.	N. Ionescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineatsa	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	C. Graur (<i>Prop.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Organ of the Conservative Party.	G. Filipescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miscarea	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	
Neamul Romanesc	National Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialismul	Organ of the Socialists.	Dr. Lotar Rădăceanu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tageblatt	Represents views of Germans and German minorities in Transylvania; in German.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Universul	National Liberal; ultra nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	Al. Mavrodi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei	National Liberal Party; oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Brasov)		
Keleti Ujsag	Hungarian Party; in Hungarian.	Dr. Weiss Sandor (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cluj)		
Patria	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. E. Hatiegan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cluj)		
Uj Kelet	Organ of Zionists.	Dr. M. Ernő (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cluj)		
Argus (weekly)	Economic; in French.	G. Gafenco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arhive	Social and political.	D. Gusti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	S. Hussar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly)	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	M. Schweig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Bursei (weekly)	Financial.	
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	L. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sutescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Observatorul (Cluj)	Social and economic.	G. Moroianu (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agentia Danubiana	Telegraph agency.	E. Titeanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	A. Hurtig (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 165,700,000 (1932 estimate)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), G. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkoman Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic), M. NUSRATULLA (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Re-elected March 18, 1931

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power. The Sixth Congress, March, 1931, was composed of 1,570 regular delegates and 833 with advisory votes, about three-quarters of the delegates being members of the Communist Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(About 70 percent members of the Communist Party; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 23 alternates as an executive and directive body to act during the intervals between meetings)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting, from representatives of Constituent Republics.)

Total 472

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)

Total 138

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, controlled by a Central Committee now consisting of 69 members and 67 alternates, which chooses an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of 10 members and 3 alternates, who largely determine party policy. Over half of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including 11 of the 17 members of the Council of Commissars, and 8 are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual guiding and controlling Communist policy, which now advocates rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party and formerly was a member of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Russian party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Praesidium of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1928.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kalinin — Senior President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kirov — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kuibyshev — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Vice-President of Council of Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-President of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Ordjonikidze — Commissar for Heavy Industry; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Andreyev — Commissar for Transport, member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-Chairman of Council of Labor and Defense.

OTHER LEADERS

Chicherin — Formerly Commissar for Foreign Affairs and formerly member of Central Committee of Party.

Grinko — Commissar for Finance of the U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Kalmanovich — Chairman of Board of Directors of State Bank of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; Assistant Commissar for Finance of U. S. S. R.

Litvinov — People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lobov — Commissar for Timber Industry; formerly Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Union and Assistant Commissar for Supplies; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Menzhinsky — President of O. G. P. U., or political police; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Supplies; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade; formerly Assistant Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade; member of Central Control Commission of Communist Party.

Rudzutak — People's Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection; President of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party; Vice-President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; Vice-President, Council of Labor and Defense; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rykov — Commissar for Post and Telegraph; member of Central Committee of Party.

Schwartz — President of Union of Miners; member of Central Council of Trade Unions and of Central Committee of Party.

Smirnov — Formerly Secretary of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate to VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Tsikhon — Member Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Yakovlev — People's Commissar for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Yenukidze — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the Russian Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed about seven years ago. It included such former official

chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; but all except Trotsky and Rakovsky later received amnesty. In 1932 Zinoviev and Kamenev were again expelled from the party together with 18 other less-known old communists. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsky led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. All three, however, retained membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction, in which the Revolutionary War Council and the State Political Administration (G. P. U.) are also represented.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn . .	Official organ of State Planning Commission and People's Commissariat for Finance.	(Editorial Board)
Golos Tekstiley	Organ of the Textile Workers' Trade Union.	D. I. Reznikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Railway Workers' Union.	A. L. Spivakovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committees of the U. S. S. R. and R. S. F. S. R.	I. M. Gronskey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Komsomolskaya Pravda . .	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	V. Bubekin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kooperativnaya Zhizn . .	Organ of Central Coöperative Council.	Bronsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Supreme Military Council.	M. M. Landa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Red Army Paper.	K. I. Podsotsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta . .	Peasant Collective; published by Central Committee of Party. Replaces "Bednota."	Popov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Moscow News (daily and weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>); Victor Vacsov, T. L. Axelrod and Anna Louise Strong (<i>Assoc. Eds.</i>)
Moskauer Rundschau . . .	Published for Germans in the Soviet Union.	Dr. Otto Pohl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasha Gazeta	Organ of Trade Union of Employees of Commercial Establishments and Soviet Institutions.	B. G. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	M. A. Savelev (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rabochaya Gazeta . . .	Organ of Central Committee of Party.	V. G. Filov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva . . .	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	L. Kovalev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialisticheskoe Zemledelie .	Organ of People's Commissariat of Agriculture.	M. S. Grandov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	D. G. Tumarkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Volodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Za Industrializatsiyu . . .	Organ of Supreme Economic Council.	B. M. Tal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Vlast Truda (Irkutsk)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Kommunist (Kharkov)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Kievskiy Proletariy (Kiev) . . .	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Provincial Executive Committee.	R. P. Bauze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Political Department of Baltic Fleet.	
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	D. P. Belitsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	M. Zhiv (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochi (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	
Nizhnigorodskaya Kommuna (Nizhni-Novgorod)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	B. Volov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novo-Nikolayevsk)	Organ of Executive Committee of Siberian Region.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia (Odessa)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Smychka (Orenburg)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Regional Committee of Communist Party.	
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of North Caucasian and Don Committee of Communist Party.	
Izvestia (Saratov)	Organ of Saratov Prov. Executive Committee of Communist Party.	
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Regional Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	(Editorial Board)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	S. Pismenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochi (Uralsk)	Ural Regional Executive Committee.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Tekhnika (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	V. S. Bogushevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta (weekly)	Peasant paper; organ of Central Committee of Communist Party.	S. B. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Derevenski Kommunist . . . (twice-monthly)	Village Communist; published by party.	
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; published by State Printing Office.	(Editorial Board)
Mirovoya Kozhiestvo u Mirovoya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	Communist Academy (<i>Pub.</i>) E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soviet Union Review (Washington, D. C.) (monthly)	Semi-official information on international relations, trade, and social policy.	Soviet Union Information Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	J. G. Doletsky (<i>Dir.</i>)
----------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

PAPERS PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA BY POLITICAL REFUGEES

Novoe Vremya (Belgrade)	Monarchist; reactionary tendency.	M. A. Suvorin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sotsialistichiski Vestnik (Paris)	Menshevik.	L. Morta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dni (Paris)	Social Revolutionary.	Alexander Kerensky (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly Premier of Provisional Government)
Poslednia Novosti (Paris)	Constitutional Democratic ("Cadet"); republican.	Vladimir Zenzinov (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>) Prof. Paul N. Miliukov (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Provisional Government)
Russie Opprimée (Paris)	Social Revolutionary; in French.	Kerensky, Zenzinov, O. Minor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vozrozhdenie (Paris)	Constitutional Monarchist; conservative.	Yuri F. Semenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evrasia (Paris) (weekly)	Political and literary; devoted to Europasian movement.	M. Bisnovaty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revolutionnaya Rossia (Prague)	Social Revolutionary.	S. Postnikov (<i>Ed.</i>) Victor Chernov (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: 13,176 square miles
Population: 1,459,578 (1930 census)

*Provisional President**

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Appointed December 4, 1931, by Military Directorate following revolution on December 2, 1931, which overthrew the constitutional régime of President Arturo Araujo

Cabinet

Appointed December 4, 1931
Reorganized April 27, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: RODOLFO V. MORALES

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The present is a military government.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Día (evening)	Ismael G. Fuentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Salvador (morning)	Mayorga Rivas Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Diario Latino (morning)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria (evening)	A. Guerra Trigueros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (morning)	José Dutriz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tiempo (evening) (Catholic organ)	Roberto Gonzalez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreno (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

*The *de facto* régime of General Martínez is not recognized by some of the other Central American powers and the United States because of the provisions of the Central American Treaty of Peace and Amity of 1923.

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 11,506,000 (1930 estimate)

Ruler

KING PRAJADHIPOK

Ascended the throne November 26, 1925

Crowned February 25, 1926

Premier

COLONEL PHYA BAHOL

Appointed June 22, 1933

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a coup d'état, at which time the King accepted a provisional constitution. Under this constitution King Prajadhipok remained as ruler but the principal power was transferred to an Executive Committee of fifteen, to which the heads of all departments were responsible. The Executive Committee and the Senate, composed of seventy members, were appointed by the People's Party, the only political party in Siam. A new permanent constitution was adopted on December 10, 1932, providing for a National Assembly and an Executive Committee, to conduct the government of the State. The King has legislative power by and with the advice and consent of the National Assembly, executive power through the Executive Committee and judicial power through the courts duly established by law. He has the right of a suspensive veto, and can dissolve the Assembly, declare war, and conclude treaties with foreign powers.

The National Assembly is composed of: (a) members elected for four years by the people (b) members appointed in accordance with conditions of the electoral law.

The State Council is appointed by the King. It must possess the confidence of the Assembly to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

On April 1, 1933, the King dissolved the People's Assembly and appointed a new State Council until elections should be held under the Constitution. Thus the young group led by

Luang Pradit, who instigated the Coup in 1932, whose tendencies were regarded as communistic, were replaced by older more conservative men. In June Colonel Phya Bahol, who advocated constitutional changes, led a movement which resulted in a new State Council of which he became the head. Shortly thereafter a revolt against his régime broke out but he still retains power.

PRESS

All listed papers are published in the capital city.
The newspapers in Siam have no political affiliations.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasab	Mom Rajavongse Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kok Daily News (in Chinese)	Chew Cho Tow (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shing Chong Daily News (in Chinese)	Loh Hui Lun (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Rasdr Daily News	Lt. That Ratanabandhu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung Daily News	Lt. Netr Bunvivadhana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai Daily News	Nai Charan Vuddhatiya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Hua Min Poh Daily News (in Chinese)	Lau Khai Choon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Khiew Daily News (in Chinese)	Eah Li Seng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Khasem (weekly)	Luang Visishtha Subhavej (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rajakicha Nubeksa (monthly)	
(Government Gazette)	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly)	Phra Promanda Panya (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,347 square miles

Population: 8,128,778 (1931 estimate), of which 1,825,526 are Europeans (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF CLARENDON

Assumed office January, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition (Nationalist and South African Parties)

Reorganized March 30, 1933

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (Nationalist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National.	23
South African	15
Labor	2
—	—
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of May 17, 1933 (for five years)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Coalition	
National.	75
South African	61
Labor (Creswellites).	2
—	—

138

Opposition

Independents.	6
Roosites	2
Labor	2
Home Rule	2
—	—

12

Total 150

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COALITION: The South African political parties are at present in a state of transition. The Nationalist Party and the South African Party, which are by far the most powerful in the Union, have combined to form the present Coalition Government, with General Hertzog as Prime Minister, and General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice. They have almost equal power with the Prime Minister in the control of government matters.

There is now a strong movement on foot which has been sanctioned by the South African Party Congresses of all Provinces of the Union, and by the National Party Congresses of three of the Provinces for the actual fusion of the two parties into a central party. This movement has the backing of almost all factions, with the exception of the republican element under Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior) and the Labor element. The new party brought about by the fusion of the two old parties would have some of the policies of both the Nationalist and South African Parties, modified so as to be acceptable by both. These policies would be the acceptance of the sovereign independence of the Union as acknowledged by the declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926; but would acknowledge the right to amend the form of Government by constitutional means.

In *domestic policy*, the Nationalist program of segregation of the black races would be modified by the South African Party's policy of equal rights for all civilized persons, irrespective of color.

Due to the state of flux in the parties, a more detailed party program and statement of policies is at present impossible.

Leaders: General J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), General J. C. Smuts (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice), Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga (Minister of Finance), Patrick Duncan (Minister of Mines), Oswald Pirow (Minister of Railways and Harbors and of Defense), Jan H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Interior, Public Health and Education), Pieter G. W. Grobler (Minister of Native Affairs), Colonel Deneys Reitz (Minister of Lands), General Jan. C. G. Kemp (Minister of Agriculture).

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa has lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry, and most of the usual labor policies.

Leaders: Thomas Boydeell and J. D. F. Briggs (Senators), M. Kentridge and W. B. Madeley (Members of Parliament).

DR. MALAN'S PARTY: No name has yet been accepted for the former members of the Nationalist Party who have combined under Dr. D. F. Malan in opposition to the Coalition Government and any thought of fusion of the former Nationalist and South African Parties. They are in favor of political and economic independence for South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of the mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and other industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employees. Their main purpose, however, is to defeat Generals Hertzog and Smuts, and to establish Dr. Malan as the leader of a national intensely "South African" Party.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), Reverend Dr. C. W. du Toit, Mr. F. C. Erasmus (formerly organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party) and Dr. N. J. van der Merwe (Members of Parliament).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	South African Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Times (Cape Town)	South African Party; conservative in imperial politics, progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	B. K. Long (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential. In Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	South African Party; evening home journal.	H. Wodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; conservative in imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Kingston Russell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	South African Party; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	South African Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	Barnett Potter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	South African Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	South African Party. In Afrikaans.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ons Vaderland (Pretoria) (bi-weekly)	Coalition Party. In Afrikaans.	Dr. G. S. Preller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	South African Party.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters Agency Limited	International.	James S. Dunn (<i>South African Manager</i>)
----------------------------------	----------------	--

SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 23,560,975 (1930 census)

President

NICETO ALCALÁ ZAMORA

Elected by Cortes as first Constitutional President of Spain on
December 10, 1931. King Alfonso yielded the throne on

April 14, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition (Centre Minority Government with support from the
Right. Radicals — 8; other Parties — 5)

Appointed December 16, 1933

Premier

ALEJANDRO LERROUX GARCÍA (Radical)

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

Elected November 19 and December 3, 1933

President: SANTIAGO ALBA (Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Right:	
Agrarian Populists	104
Agrarians	39
Independents (Right)	24
Traditionalists	17
Renovación Española	15
Basque Nationalists	12
Nationalists	1
	<hr/>
	212
Centre:	
Radicals	101
Catalonian League	25
Conservative Republicans	18
Liberal Democrats	9
Independents (Centre)	6
Progressive Republicans	3
	<hr/>
	162
Left:	
Socialists	58
Catalonian Left	22

(171)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Galician Federation	6
Acción Republicana	5
Independent Radical Socialists	4
Radical Socialists	1
Federals	1
Communists	1
	<hr/>
	98
	<hr/>
Total	472

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The monarchy was overthrown in April, 1931, and a Republic established. A Constituent Cortes, composed of one chamber, was elected by popular vote on June 28, 1931, and drafted a Constitution to replace that of 1876. The new Constitution was adopted on December 9, 1931. The election of the present Cortes, the second parliament of the Republic, resulted in a very strong swing to the right.

RIGHT

AGRARIAN POPULIST PARTY: A Conservative, Catholic nationalist group leaning toward Monarchist ideals though its leader has announced his acceptance of the Republican régime.

Leader: José Maria Gil Robles.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and defends not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: José Martinez de Velasco, Antonio Royo Villanova and Abilio Calderon.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY: Monarchists of Carlist persuasion and therefore opposed to Alfonso XIII. They are intensely Catholic and conservative.

Leader: Conde de Rodezno.

RENOVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARTY: Monarchists who openly espouse the restoration of Alfonso XIII and a return to the old order. They are intensely Catholic and reactionary.

Leader: Antonio Goicoechea.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative with Carlist monarchical leanings. They differ from the other Right groups principally in their espousal of a statute to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

Leader: José Horn.

CENTRE

RADICAL PARTY: This party favors the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law.

Leaders: Alejandro Lerroux García (Prime Minister), Diego Martinez Barrio (Minister of War) and Rafael Guerra del Rio (Minister of Public Works).

CATALONIAN LEAGUE: A conservative and strongly regionalist party in opposition to Catalanian Left Party.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo, Juan Ventosa and Juan Estelrich.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party is strongly Catholic, conservative and republican.

Leader: Miguel Maura.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A small conservative party.

Leaders: Melquiades Alvarez, José María Pedrigal and Ramón Alvarez Valdez (Minister of Justice).

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: A very small Republican party, conservative by nature.

Leaders: Niceto Alcalá Zamora (President of the Republic), Juan Castrillo, Carlos Blanco and Cirilo del Rio (Minister of Agriculture).

LEFT

SOCIALIST PARTY: Its policies include consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production and confiscation of the large rural estates. Considerably reduced in strength in the last elections.

Leaders: Julian Besteiro, Francisco Largo Caballero, Indalecio Prieto, Fernando de los Rios, Remigio Cabello, Jimenez Asuá and Manuel Cordero.

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY: This party favors economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature; strongly regionalist. Greatly reduced in strength in the last elections.

Leaders: Luis Companys (President of the Catalan Generalidad) and Jaime Carner.

GALICIAN FEDERATION: A coalition of different Galician political groups which have agreed to act in concert for the primary purpose of forcing the passage of the Statute granting to Galicia a measure of autonomy.

Leader: Casares y Quiroga.

ACCIÓN REPUBLICANA PARTY: Stands for the redistribution of lands, trial of officials of Dictatorship and radical reforms. Greatly reduced in strength by the last elections.

Leaders: Manuel Azaña, José Giral, and Sanchez Albornoz.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Independent conservative; large circulation; influential.	Ignacio de Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahora	Right Republican.	Luiz Montiel Balanzat (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Chaves Nogales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Debate	Clerical and conservative; one of the leading papers.	Francisco Diaz (<i>Ed.</i>) Gil Robles (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Epoca (evening)	Conservative, aristocratic.	Marqués de Valdeiglesias (<i>Prop.</i>) Alfredo Escobar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frente Rojo	Communist.	
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; left Republican.	Bros. Busquets (<i>Props.</i>) Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial	Conservative; Republican.	Fernando de Cardenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones (evening)	Republican; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>) Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberal	Independent Republican; radical; sensational tendency.	Antonio Villanueva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Right Republican.	Luis Miguel (<i>Prop.</i>) Corpus Barga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacion	Conservative.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siglo Futuro	Extreme Catholic.	Manuel Senante (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Juan Zuazogoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Centre Republican; large circulation.	Fernando Vela (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra	Revolutionary Syndicalism.	Salvador Canovas Cervantes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Voz	Evening edition of <i>El Sol</i> ; centre Republican.	José Mairal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo (<i>Prop.</i>) José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Veü Catalunya (Barcelona)	Organ of Catalanian League.	F. Cambo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao)	Catholic conservative.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz de Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian)	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. B. C. (Seville)	Conservative.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal (Seville)	Left Republican.	Hermanos Busquets (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly)	Conservative economic review.	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Official agency for provincial and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amat de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
---	--	--

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm

Area: 173,156 square miles

Population: 6,190,364 (1932 census)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Social Democratic

Appointed September 24, 1932

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: AXEL F. VENNERSTEN (Conservative)

Speaker: A. V. SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	61
Conservative	47
Agrarian	18
People's	18
Liberal	1
Communist	1
Independents	4
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	104
Conservative	58
Agrarian	36
People's	20
Communist	8
Liberal	4
Total	230

* One-eighth elected annually by county and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The party differences may be summarized as follows. The fight about the League of Nations and the eight-hour day is ended and both of them are accepted, with varying enthusiasm, by all parties except the Communists, who still oppose the League of Nations. The republic question is not actually discussed, though certain parties are republican in principle. All left parties advocate free commerce and are very strong supporters of the already existing democratic control of foreign policy, which the Social Democrats especially strive to increase.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased power for the League of Nations, development of international law as the

best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, in principle republican, advocates democracy in management of industry; disestablishment of state church; social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance, especially unemployment insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Gustav Möller (Minister of Interior, Secretary of Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions, and the enactment of a higher agricultural tariff.

Leaders: Arvid Lindman (formerly Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs), Ernst Trygger (formerly Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents generally small tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers. In *foreign policy*, favors further development of the League of Nations, recourse to international arbitration in disputes, and reduction of military forces to the strength essential for defense. In *domestic policy*, advocates land law reforms and aid to farmers in acquiring land, prohibition, control of trusts, social reform and welfare measures, economic freedom as against socialism, and equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Carl G. Ekman (formerly Premier), Ola Jeppsson, S. H. Kvarnzelius, Felix Hamrin (formerly Premier).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors tariff protection for agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, distribution of crown and church lands, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, and economy in national defense and administration.

Leaders: O. Olsson, P. Nilsson.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Communists have split up into two groups, one affiliated with the 3d Internationale, the other regarded as independent. Both accept the program of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Hugo Sillén (3d Internationale group), K. Kilbom (Independent group).

LIBERAL PARTY: A faction of the old Liberal Party remaining after a division and the formation of the People's Party. In *foreign policy*, advocates increased authority for the League of Nations, general reduction of armaments in agreement with other powers, and development of international law. In *domestic policy*, favors freedom of industry and commerce, social reforms including industrial insurance and sickness benefits, agrarian reforms for a more equitable distribution of land; opposes socialism and advocates temperance rather than prohibition.

Leaders: K. A. Andersson, Eliel Löfgren (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	Liberal.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	Liberal.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folkets Dagblad	Communist.	L. Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ny Dag	Communist.	Karl Kilbom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Hugo Sillén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Leon Ljunglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	Liberal.	Fr. Ström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Ewald Stomberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	Helmer Key (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	Liberal, with conservative tendencies.	N. P. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost	Conservative.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		Gösta Olsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs-Posten	Liberal.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		Alvar Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgontidningen	Liberal.	Rickard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	A. Vougt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	B. H. Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten	Conservative.	Pierre Backman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Finanstidning (weekly)	Financial.	Oscar Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	A. Vanner (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Semi-official news agency, owned and operated on co- operative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	G. Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 4,066,400 (1930 census)

President

MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament December 14, 1933; assumed office
January 1, 1934, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class Parties — 1).
Composed of seven men, of whom the President of the Con-
federation is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17,
1931, for term January 1, 1932–December 31, 1935

Chancellor

DR. ROBERT KAESLIN (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament December 17, 1931, for term January 1,
1932–December 31, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: ANTONIO RIVA (Catholic
Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	19
Radical Democratic	18
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Social Democratic	1
Social Political	1
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Election of October 25, 1931 (for legislative
period ending December, 1935)*

President: JOHANNES HUBER (Social
Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	52
Social Democratic	49
Catholic Conservative	44
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	30
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	3
Social Political	2
Minor groups	1

Total 187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party, dominant in the Parliament; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense, reform legislation including social insurance measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Henri Haeblerlin (formerly President, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Edmund Schulthess (formerly President of the Confederation), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (President of the Confederation), Dr. Albert Meyer (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Robert Kaeslin (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Brenno Bertoni, Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Andreas Laely (formerly President of Council of States), Henri Vallotton, Hermann Schüpbach (President of Party), Dr. Sträuli (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Carlo Maggini, Dr. L. F. Meyer and Dr. C. Sulzer-Schmidt (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates direct taxation, anti-militarism, free trade, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation, and its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Achille Gropierre (Member of National Council), Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council, Secretary of Party), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (President of National Council), Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social insurance measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Giuseppe Motta (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Eduard Guntli (President of Party, Member of National Council), Jakob Sigrist (formerly President of Council of States), Anton Messmer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus, (formerly President of National Council), M. J. M. Musy (Member of Federal Council, Chief of the Department of Finance, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. A. von Streng (Member of National Council), Raymond Evéquo (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi, Dr. Ludwig Schueller (Members of National Council) and Antonio Riva (President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS, AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interests and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Vice-President of Federal Council, Minister of War), Prof. Ernest Laur (Secretary of the "Ligue des Paysan", not a member of the Parliament), Dr. C. Moser (Member of Council of States), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Dr. R. Koenig, Johann Jenny, Dr. Rudolph Gelpke, M. Siegenthaler, Dr. Hans Tschumi, Gottfried Gnägi, Dr. Hans Müller and Rudolf Reichling (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but representing Protestant interests; federalist, and opposed to strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Maurice Bujard, Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Jean de Muralt (Members of National Council), Pierre de Meuron and Frederic Martin (Members of Council of States).

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (Member of Council of States) and R. Tschudy (Member of National Council).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Conservative Democratic.	Dr. H. Wechlin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers' Party.	Fr. Pochon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt	Radical Democratic.	M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarau)		Dr. Lauchenaue (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hageman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Neue Basler Zeitung	Conservative.	Dr. Edward Steuri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Vorwaerts (Basle)	Communist.	Robert Krebs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dovere	Liberal Democratic.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Popolo e Libertà	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Buendner Tagblatt	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Freie Raetier	Radical Democratic.	Andreas Laely (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté	Catholic Conservative.	Albert Dessonaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Compagnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic; one of the best-informed and most influential Swiss papers.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>) René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre E. Briquet (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal des Nations (Geneva)	International.	W. Oryng (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail (Geneva)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Genève (Geneva)	Independent.	Ed. Junod (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Dir.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent; middle class paper.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>) J. Rubattel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal.	Georges Rigassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	R. Rubattel (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent; middle class paper.	R. Monnet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Radical Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Front (Zurich)	Nationalist.	Dr. H. Oshler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaempfer (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party.	K. Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Obermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich)	Radical Democratic; wide cir- culation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Ernst Nobs and Friedrich Heeb (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zuercher Post (Zurich)	Democratic.	Jacob Bader (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Willisau, Ct. Lucerne) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Schweizer Rundschau (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	Max Rychner (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rote Revue (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Swiss Telegraphic Agency	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,416 square miles
Population: 13,648,270 (1927 census)

President

GAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL (People's Party)
Reëlected May 4, 1931, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed September 27, 1930
Reorganized in December, 1930
Reappointed May 5, 1931

Premier

GEN. ISMET PASHA (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi)

Election of April 24, 1931 (four-year term)

President: GENERAL KÂZİM PASHA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	312
Independents	5
Total	<hr/> 317

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Prior to August, 1930, the only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates a moderate form of *étatisme*. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Mustafa Kemal as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Gazi Mustafa Kemal (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet Pasha (Premier), Gen. Kâzım Pasha (President of the Grand National Assembly) and Recep Bey (Secretary General of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Constantinople (Istambul).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party; also publishes a French edition.	Necmeddin Sadik Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Milliyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La Turquie</i> .	Mahmut Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragip (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stamboul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hakimiyeti Milliye	People's Party.	Falih Rifki Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ankara)		
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Levant Trade Review	Economic; in English.	American Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revue Commerciale Française (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarif Bey (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles; including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 122,775,046; including outlying possessions 137,008,435 (1930 census)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Elected November 8, 1932

Assumed office March 4, 1933 for four-year term

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November 8, 1932 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).

President: JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 8, 1932 (for two years).

Speaker: H. T. RAINEY (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	59	Democratic	313
Republican	36	Republican	117
Farmer-Labor	1	Farmer-Labor	5
Total	96	Total	435

NOTE: In the Presidential election of November, 1932, the polling was: Democrat—22,813,786; Republican—15,759,266; Socialist—881,951; Communist—102,785; Prohibitionist—77,528; Liberty—53,446; Other Parties—45,589; Total—39,734,351.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. There are progressive and conservative Democrats, progressive and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United

States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the new Congress six seats, one in the Senate and five in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms adopted at the conventions in 1932 follow:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. In *foreign policy*, advocates policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and of coöperation with nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine; the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; adherence to the World Court with pending reservations; favors making Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; opposes cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations. Originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but has now dropped this issue. In *domestic policy*, advocated drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, and consolidating departments and bureaus; favored an annually balanced budget with revenue levied on principle of ability to pay; a sound currency and an international conference to consider rehabilitation of silver and monetary questions; stands for a competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission, free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange; favors extension of Federal credit to needy States to provide unemployment relief; the expansion of Federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest, such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes deep waterways; unemployment and old-age insurance, under State laws; restoration of nation's basic industry, agriculture; a strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws; protection of investing public through publishing information about all foreign and domestic offerings of stocks and bonds; regulation of holding companies, of inter-state public

utility companies, and of exchanges in securities and commodities; favors quicker methods of realizing on assets of suspended banks; full justice to disabled veterans; independence for the Philippines and ultimate statehood for Puerto Rico; the employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal; the simplification of legal procedure and reorganization of the judicial system to make the attainment of justice speedy, certain and at less cost; continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures; favored the repeal of the 18th Amendment and State control of liquor traffic with Federal supervision to enable prohibition States to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N. Garner (Vice-President of the Republic), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate), H. T. Rainey (Speaker of the House) and Joseph W. Burns (Floor Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. In *foreign policy*, opposed cancellation of Allied debts, though it granted a moratorium; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced in favor of joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; has no imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; favored participation of the United States in an international conference on monetary questions, including the position of silver, exchange problems, and commodity prices. In *domestic policy*, endorsed a protective tariff on the products of farms, forests, mines and oil wells, with compensatory duties on manufactured goods; supported the Federal Farm Board and pledged itself to principle of assistance to coöperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves; sponsored tariff to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with industry; favored collective bargaining on the part of labor; believed in wise use of all natural resources freed from monopolistic control; favored supervision, regulation and control of public utilities; opposed direct relief by federal government — all relief to be given through agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; reorganization of government bureaus; stood for obedience to and enforcement of the 18th Amendment as of all laws but believed people should have opportunity of passing upon a proposed amendment that should allow the States to deal with the problem as they desire, subject to the power of the Federal Government to protect those States where prohibition exists, and safeguard all citizens everywhere from return of the saloon; did not propose to reduce navy defenses below that of any other nation; maintained that army had reached an irreducible minimum; approved of drafting material resources as well as men in the case of future war; pledged federal financial aid in highway construction; stood for restoration of credit of the railroads; development of merchant marine; development of Mississippi Waterway System and St. Lawrence Seaway; full and adequate relief of disabled veterans; immigration restriction;

preservation and protection of freedom of speech, press, and assemblage; enactment of rigid penal laws to aid States in stamping out activities of gangsters, racketeers and kidnappers; pledged itself to continue relentless warfare against illicit narcotic traffic; upheld rights of Negro citizens, to enjoy full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; favored maintenance of existing status of self-government in Hawaii; inclusion of Puerto Rico in all legislative and administrative measures enacted or adopted by Congress or otherwise for economic benefit of their fellow-citizens of the mainland; advocated giving to Alaska the widest possible territorial self-government and placing its citizens on equality with those in the several States; and favored fullest protection for property rights of the American Indians, and provision for them of adequate educational facilities.

Leaders: Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), Everett Sanders (Chairman of the Republican National Committee), Charles Curtis (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate), and Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning, e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald	35,620	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adviser	22,605	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Montgomery)			
CALIFORNIA			
Times (Los Angeles)	169,855	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	94,809	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			W. H. B. Fowler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner	164,007	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 190)
			C. S. Stanton (<i>Ed.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (e.)	137,744	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Denver)			E. C. Day (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News.	33,872	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper
(Denver)			(See Note p. 190)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford)	36,307	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (Washington)	53,243	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington)	112,324	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union	50,361	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Jacksonville)			
GEORGIA			
Constitution (Atlanta)	84,783	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Ed.</i>)
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (e.)	399,795	Independent.	William Franklin Knox (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Chicago)			Charles H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Zwiazkowy	33,789	Leading Polish language daily.	Karol Piatkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago)			
Tribune (Chicago)	771,190	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1934.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
INDIANA			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Indianapolis)	129,256	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>) Louis Howland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	107,599	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (Des Moines) . .	124,246	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (Topeka) . . .	41,406	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Harold T. Chase (<i>Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal . . . (Louisville)	91,389	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>) Harrison Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>)
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune . . . (New Orleans)	94,683	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Ed.</i>)
MAINE			
News (Bangor) . . .	23,975	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Baltimore)	137,749 (<i>m.</i>) 131,475 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	112,454	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	Willis J. Abbot, J. Roscoe Drummond, Roland R. Harrison, Albert F. Gilmore, and Frank L. Perrin (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Herald (Boston) . . .	119,419	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post (Boston) . . .	346,607	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	33,605	Independent Republican.	Henry T. Claus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican . . . (Springfield)	16,760	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (Detroit) . .	188,408	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlton S. Shier (<i>Ed.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit) . . .	249,770	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Minneapolis)	109,755	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press . . . (St. Paul)	75,483	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City) .	293,936	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat . . . (St. Louis)	226,081	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pres.</i>) C. S. Yost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	222,123	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
Bee-News (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . (Omaha)	46,793 (<i>m.</i>) 45,196 (<i>e.</i>)	Republican.	Fred S. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Herald (Omaha) .	113,238 (<i>me</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark) . . .	146,949	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW YORK			
American . . . (New York City)	327,238	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 190) Edmond D. Coblentz (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Currier des Etats-Unis (New York City)	7,500	Leading French language daily.	William M. Hewitt (<i>Pres.</i>)
Evening Post (<i>e.</i>) . . .	86,296	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	J. David Stern (<i>Pub.</i>) Harry B. Nason (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Herald Tribune . . .	317,697	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Il Progresso Italo-Americano (New York City)	78,219	Leading Italian language daily.	C. Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Daily Forward (New York City)	124,088	Leading Jewish language daily; Socialist and labor paper.	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce . (New York City)	19,528	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>) Robert W. Acton (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Bernard H. Ridder (<i>Pres.</i>)
New Yorker Staats-Zeitung (New York City)	43,423	Leading German language daily.	
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	291,010	Independent Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	456,966	Independent Democratic.	Adolph S. Ochs (<i>Pub.</i>) Rollo Ogden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal . (<i>m. and e.</i>) (New York City)	28,537 (<i>m.</i>)	Financial.	F. A. Kormsmeier (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . (New York City)	395,689	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 190) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i>			
Observer (Charlotte) .	46,538	Democratic.	Wade H. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer . . (Raleigh)	36,233	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
<i>OHIO</i>			
Enquirer (Cincinnati) .	81,364	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer	182,748	Independent Democratic.	George M. Rogers (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>)	181,625	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 190) Louis B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>OKLAHOMA</i>			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>)	46,554	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>) Victor F. Barnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World (Tulsa)	60,600	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
<i>OREGON</i>			
Oregonian (Portland) .	92,458	Independent Republican.	Paul Kelty (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	499,724	Independent Republican.	Fred Fuller Shedd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Public Ledger (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	99,969 (<i>m.</i>) 198,584 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent.	C. M. Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>) Samuel S. Schwab (<i>Mg. Ed. morning</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>)	146,477	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 190) Edward T. Leach (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i>			
Journal (Providence) .	42,256	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>TENNESSEE</i>			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>) (Memphis)	113,478	Democratic.	James Hammond (<i>Pres.</i>)
<i>TEXAS</i>			
News (Dallas)	77,344	Independent Democratic.	George B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>)

UNITED STATES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<i>UTAH</i>			
Tribune (Salt Lake City)	45,009	Republican.	G. B. Heal (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>VIRGINIA</i>			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Rich- mond)	66,287	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>WASHINGTON</i>			
Post Intelligencer . . . (Seattle)	86,853	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) R. T. Van Ettisch (<i>Ed.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>) W. D. Chandler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle) . .	89,750	Independent.	
<i>WISCONSIN</i>			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	146,037	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>) L. W. Nieman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	48,492	Socialist-Labor.	E. J. Costello (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

NOTE.—One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers . . .	Independent; composed of 24 papers in 18 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers .	Independent; composed of 25 papers in 25 cities.	Robert W. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) Roy W. Howard (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters-Havas-Wolff group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving clients in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Karl A. Bickel (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	J. V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>)
Universal News Service . . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	James T. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	John W. Troy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Edward G. Morissey (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	F. Makino (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	W. R. Farrington (<i>Pub.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	Charles G. Bockus (<i>Mgr.</i>) James B. Hatcher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Manila, P. I.)	Independent Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English.	
Tribune (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
Vanguardia (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in Spanish.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (Manila, P. I.) (monthly)	Independent. In English.	A. V. H. Hartendrop (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Dia (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Unionist-Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood. In Spanish.	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Liberal; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then. In Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	Antonio Ayuso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent. Leading paper in Puerto Rico. In Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pais (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Unionist-Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood. In Spanish.	Juan B. Huyke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment. In Spanish.	José Pérez Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Porto Rico Progress (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Independent. In English.	Howard Hull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent. In Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

NOTE. — All nacionalista papers in the Philippines favor Philippine independence, but of late the entire Filipino press has become more conservative in the face of threatened discontinuance of free trade with the United States, and Japanese action in Manchuria.

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(*w.* weekly; *m.* monthly; *q.* quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (<i>q.</i>) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Historical Review (<i>q.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Historical.	Henry E. Bourne and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (<i>q.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (<i>w.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Sherwin Badger (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Business Week (<i>w.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Marc A. Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Jacob Seibert (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political and current events.	New York Times Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Spencer Brodney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) . . (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (<i>w.</i>) . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	William S. Woods (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; radical tendency.	Ernest Gruening and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Outlook (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Alfred E. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; liberal.	Bruce Bliven (<i>Pres.</i>)
North American Review (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	Walter B. Mahony (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political.	Parker T. Moon (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Reviews and World's Work (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Today (<i>w.</i>) (Dunellen, N. J.)	Political and current events; favorable to Administration.	Raymond Moley (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, economic and literary.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo

Area: 72,153 square miles

Population: 1,970,255 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. GABRIEL TERRA (Batllista Colorado)

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for four-year term

On March 31, 1933, the President dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The following provisional bodies were then constituted by Presidential decree

Government Commission

Nine members — seven of the Colorado Party, two of the Blanco — appointed by the President on March 31, 1933, to counsel the Executive in all political and administrative matters

Cabinet

Seven members — six of the Colorado Party, one of the Blanco. Three "Ministers without portfolio" were added on September 5, 1933

PARLIAMENT

DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY

Appointed by President to act as a provisional deliberative body pending adoption of new Constitution

President: JOSÉ G. ATUÑA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Batllistas in favor of reform — 30, Traditionalists — 7, Radicals — 8, Riveristas — 8)	53
Blanco (Herreristas)	46
Total	99

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Elected by direct popular vote June 25, 1933, to draft new Constitution subject to popular ratification, and elect, by two-thirds majority vote, a President and Vice-President for 1935-1939 term

President: JUAN CAMPESTEGUY

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Batllistas — 93, Riveristas — 28, Traditionalists — 16, Radicals — 13, United Colorado — 1)	151
Blanco (Herreristas)	115
Catholic	12
Communist	6
Total	284

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the

(193)

government has continued for nearly a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado Parties, both of which advocate constitutional reform and are proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

In the presidential election of November, 1930, the Colorado Party put forth three candidates, subject to a pre-election agreement to the effect that, if the "Riverista" candidate, Dr. Manini Rios, should obtain 17½ percent of the Colorado vote, he would be considered the Party candidate. As he failed to receive that percentage, Dr. Gabriel Terra became the candidate of the Colorado majority and was elected President of Uruguay.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batllista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, which opposed Constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly is now leaderless and has no representation in the present Government. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (Batllista, President of the Republic), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista, member of the Constituent Assembly, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist, Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espalter (Radical, Member of Constituent Assembly).

BLANCO PARTY: The "Herreristas," who compose the majority of the Blanco Party, are the only Blanco faction represented in the present Government. The two independent factions which oppose constitutional reform are now practically disrupted. The most consistent feature of the Blanco program is its advocacy of more extensive power for the President of the Republic.

Leader: Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera.

Other Party Leaders: J. Secco Illa (leader of the Union Civica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Eugenio Gomez (leader of the Communist Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Hugo Antuña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Juan P. Saurez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Día	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1923.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ideal (evening)	Colorado-Batllista.	Lorenzo Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Imparcial	Non-partisan.	Carlos Peixoto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1917.	A. Perez Olave (<i>Ed.</i>)
País	Blanco.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Plata	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Arestes Boroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Ha- cienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Felipe Grucci (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events.	Alberto Arocena (<i>Dir.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Orique (<i>Acting Pres.</i>)
--------------------------------	--------------	---

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 1,006 (1932 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI

Elected Pope (261st), February 6, 1922; crowned, February 12, 1922

Secretary of State

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. At present there are 12 vacancies. Their nationality at present is: Italian 28, French 6, German 4, American 4, Spanish 3, Austrian 2, Polish 2, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, English, Hungarian, Irish, and Portuguese 1 each. The names of two have been reserved *in pectore*.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 39 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City, besides unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Cavaliere Camillo Serafini), a Counselor General (Marquis Francesco Pacelli), a General Council of Government, and a Secretary General (Comendatore Camillo Beccari), assisted by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre (Ed.)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly) . . .	Official.	Monsig. Ubaldo Mannucci (Dir.)
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly) . . .	Semi-official.	
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas
Area: 393,976 square miles
Population: 3,026,878 (1926 census)

President

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ

Elected Constitutional President on June 19, 1931, on resignation of President Perez, to fill his unexpired term ending on April 19, 1936. Assumed office July 13, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed July 13, 1931

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Camara del Senado)	LOWER CHAMBER (Camara de Diputados)
† <i>Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)</i>	† <i>Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)</i>
<i>President:</i> Changes every thirty days.	<i>President:</i> Changes every thirty days.
Number of members 40	Number of members 85
† No elections were held in 1930 or in 1933.	

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nuevo Diario	José Gil Fortoul (<i>Dir.</i>)
Religión	Monseñor Jesús María Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Antonio Fernandez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Luis T. Nuñez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Impulso	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Caracas and Barquisimeto)	
Informacion	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Maracaibo)	
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cultura Venezolana (monthly)	Dr. Jose A. Tagliaferro (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Area: 96,134 square miles

Population: 13,930,918 (census of March 31, 1931)

Ruler

KING ALEXANDER I

Became Regent June 24, 1914; ascended throne August 16, 1921; abolished 1921 Constitution and dismissed Parliament on January 6, 1929; promulgated new Constitution September 3, 1931

Cabinet

Yugoslav National Party (Seven Serbs, three Croats, two Bosnians, one Dalmatian, one Serb from former Austrian provinces)

Reorganized October 20, 1933

Premier

DR. MILAN SRŠKICH (Yugoslav National Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

Election of January 3, 1932; six-year term.

President: DR. LJUBOMIR TOMASHICH

Parties

Yugoslav National 76

Representation

LOWER CHAMBER

(Skupština)

*Election of November 8, 1931; four-year term.**

President: DR. KOSTA KUMANUDI

Parties

Yugoslav National 305†

Representation

NOTE.—Of the Senators, 29 are appointed by the Crown and 47 are elected.

* At this election only one list was presented to the voters, that of the National Party.

† Of this number 14 separated and joined the Yugoslav Popular Party after the election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibits their reconstitution. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, religious or class divisions.

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY: The official party title is "Yugoslav National Peasant-Democratic Party." It was formed on a nation-wide basis by Gen. Pera Zivkovich and other officials of the dictatorial régime, many of them leaders of former parties, to present a list at the elections of November 8, 1931. Its watchword is "national unity." It represents the views of those who have worked under the direction of King Alexander to establish a strong central government, with local autonomies in the "banats" (provinces). It presented a list of 1330 candidates at the November 1931 elections. 2,324,145 votes were cast. 305 deputies were elected. Of these, 145 are former members of the Radical

Party, 57 former members of the Democratic Party, 28 former members of the Croat Peasant Party.

Leader: N. Uzunovich (Chairman of Party).

YUGOSLAV POPULAR PARTY: Founded in May, 1933. Has strong centralist and nationalist tendencies. It stands for a wider union of all Southern Slavs, free education, independence of courts, freedom of the press, liberty and equality of all Yugoslavs. It is monarchist and constitutional and envisages secret ballot.

Leaders: S. Hodjera, J. Protich and Dr. N. Kesheljevich.

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Founded in 1933. Stands for constitutional and parliamentary monarchy, social insurance, socialization of credits and State control over banks, socialization of medical assistance, mines and sugar factories, abolition of trusts.

Leaders: Dr. V. Janich and Prof. Milenko Janoshevich.

The three principal parties in existence before the decree of January 6, 1929, were as follows:

RADICAL PARTY: Composed principally of Serbian nationalists favorable to centralized administration; long under the leadership of the late Nikola Pashitch.

Leaders: Aca Stanojevich, Dr. M. Ninichich, M. Trifunovich, S. Miletich, K. Miletich, M. Vuyichich, Dr. M. Stoyadinovich and Lazar Markovich.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The principal Serbian party opposed to the policy of Pashitch.

Leaders: L. Davidovich and Milan Grol.

CROAT PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stephen Radich and having its following mainly among the peasantry of Croatia; at first favored republicanism, later fought for Croatian autonomy and a decentralized administration.

Leaders: Dr. Vlatko Machek, Mr. Krnyevich and Dr. Ivan Pernar.

Other parties were: the Independent Democratic Party, led by Svetozar Pribichevich; the Slovene Clerical Party, led by Father Koroshets; the Yugoslav Mohammedan Party, led by Dr. Mehmed Spaho; the Serb Agrarian Party, led by Jovan M. Jovanovich; the Croat Federalist Party, led by Dr. Ante Trumbich; and the German Group, led by Dr. S. Kraft.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Politika	Independent, with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) Messrs. Milenovich and Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda	Independent; sympathies were formerly with Democrats.	Damjan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Semi-official.	M. Stanojevich (<i>Dir.</i>) S. Krakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zetski Glaznik (Cetinje)	Independent.	Vuko Mitrovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Independent.	Dr. A. Kramer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party.	T. Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenski Narod (Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Josip Župančič (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	S. Toman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ. In German.	B. Kremlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecernja Posta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vardar (Skoplje)	Independent.	M. Janovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Braevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Becsmegy Naplo (Subotitz)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	L. Fonyves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslovenski Dnevnik (Subotitz)	Independent.	Dr. Fedor Nikich (<i>Prop.</i>)
Novi List (Sushak)	Independent.	F. Bognolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	J. Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent. In German.	E. Demetrovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union; independent.	S. Jutrisha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. R. Meixner (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official, in French. Political, economic and literary.	
L'Esprit de Belgrade (weekly)	Recently established weekly newspaper, in French.	Lazare Marcovitch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Narodno Blagostanje	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Bajkich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Evezich and G. Kozomarich (<i>Eds.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical, with federalistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Curcin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovic (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Stanarevic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankarstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljub. Kosijer (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (<i>Dir.</i>)
-----------------	----------------	-------------------------------

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 11,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area: 754 square miles

Population: 407,517 (1929 census)

High Commissioner

SEAN LESTER

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA)

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 177,148 square miles

Population: 2,849,282 (1920 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING GHAZI I

Premier

RASHID BEG EL GAILANI

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS I

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,994 (1,734 Citizens of Monaco)
(1933 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

(201)

OTHER COUNTRIES

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Independent Sultanate

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDOUL-AZIZ IBN SA'UD

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 2,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

ZAIDI IMAM YAHYA HAMID ED DIN